

Internal Medicine

VISIT...

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1. In the management of status epileptics the first step is:

- A. Diazepam I.V.
- B. Phenytoin I.V.
- C. Open airways*****
- D. Hypertonic glucose IN.
- E. Phenobarbital IN.

✓
• DV: 620-62
• كائنات.

2. ALL of the following are clinical features of hypothyroidism, EXCEPT :

DV: 338-34

- A. Deafness
- B. Loss of weight (weight increased) *****
- C. Dry skin
- D. Slow-relaxing reflexes
- E. Carpal tunnel syndrome

3. ALL of the following can cause systolic murmur, EXCEPT :

- A. Aortic regurgitation *****
- B. Aortic stenosis
- C. Pulmonary stenosis
- D. Atrial septal defect
- E. Mitral regurgitation

4. Causes of malabsorption include all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Celiac disease
- B. Pancreatic insufficiency
- C. Intestinal lymphoma
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Irritable bowel syndrome *****

5. The following complicate steroid therapy, EXCEPT:

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Osteoporosis
- C. Hypercalcemia *****
- D. Skin atrophy
- E. Weight gain

6. Hepatic encephalopathy may be precipitated by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Barbiturate
- B. Morphine
- C. High protein diet
- D. Lactulose*****
- E. Gastrointestinal hemorrhage

7. ALL of the following drugs are used in the treatment of duodenal ulcer, EXCEPT:

- A. Sucralfate
- B. Calcium antagonists *****
- C. Bismuth
- D. Pirazepine
- E. H₂-receptors antagonists

8. ALL of the following can cause erythema nodosum, EXCEPT:

- A. Streptococcal infections
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Leprosy
- D. Sarcoidosis
- E. Amyloidosis *****

9. ALL of the following are major criteria of rheumatic fever, EXCEPT:

- A. Fever *****
- B. Carditis
- C. Polyarthritis
- D. Chorea
- E. Subcutaneous nodules

10. Systemic sclerosis may result in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Dysphagia
- B. Pulmonary fibrosis
- C. Renal failure
- D. Pre-senile dementia *****
- E. Malabsorption

11. ALL of the following about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. AIDS is transmitted by sexual contact
- B. AIDS can be transmitted by blood transfusion
- C. The incubation period varying from one year to ten years
- D. Kaposi's sarcoma can occur
- E. Vaccine is available *****

12. ALL of the following are signs of a lower motor neurone lesion, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypotonia
- B. Reflex loss
- C. Fasciculation
- D. An extensor plantar reflex *****
- E. Fibrillation

13. Uncontrolled hypertension increases risk of ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Early death
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Pulmonary embolism *****
- D. Cerebral hemorrhage
- E. Confusion state

14. ALL of the following are causes of cholestatic jaundice, EXCEPT:

- A. Common duct stones
- B. Carcinoma of the head of pancreas
- C. Biliary stricture
- D. Sclerosing cholangitis
- E. Hemolytic jaundice *****

15. Which of the following may be a cause of microcytosis:

- A. Vitamin B 12 deficiency
- B. Folic acid deficiency
- C. -thalassemia *****
- D. Reticulocytosis
- E. Aplastic anemia

16. ALL of the following are true about rheumatoid arthritis, EXCEPT:

- A. Episcleritis may occur
- B. Amyloidosis is a recognized complication
- C. Causes carpal tunnel syndrome
- D. Pericarditis may occur
- E. Retinitis pigmentosa is a feature *****

17. The most appropriate intervention to prevent dehydration in patients with watery diarrhea is:

- A. Limit oral intake
- B. Intravenous saline
- C. Oral rehydration salt (ORS) solution *****
- D. Antimotility agents
- E. Antibacterial agents

18. ALL of the following can cause liver cirrhosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis A *****
- E. Biliary cirrhosis

19. ALL of the following are causes of metabolic acidosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- B. Alcohol poisoning
- C. Uremia

- D. Lactic acidosis
E. Vomiting*****

20. ALL of the following about iron are correct, EXCEPT:

- A. Ferrous iron absorbed better than ferric
B. Iron absorption takes place in the terminal ileum *****
C. The average daily iron intake is 10-20 mg
D. Alcohol increases iron absorption
E. Iron deficiency is the commonest anemia

21. ALL of the following are used in the treatment of hyperkalemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Intravenous glucose plus soluble insulin
B. Intravenous 10% calcium gluconate
C. Intravenous sodium bicarbonate
D. Dialysis
E. Amiloride *****

22. ALL of the following can cause palmar erythema, EXCEPT:

- A. Epilepsy *****
B. Alcoholism
C. Rheumatoid arthritis
D. Pregnancy
E. Polycythemia

23. ALL of the following are cause of pruritus, EXCEPT;

- A. Scabies ,
B. Pheochromocytoma *****
C. Uremia
D. Obstructive jaundice
E. Pregnancy

24. ALL of the following are causes of tremor, EXCEPT

- A. Parkinsonism
B. Familial
C. Hypoglycemia

- D. Anxiety
- E. Hyperparathyroidism *****

25. Candidiasis may complicate ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Hodgkin's disease
- C. Antibiotic therapy
- D. AIDS
- E. Thyrotoxicosis *****

26. Causes of small pupils include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. 3rd cranial nerve palsy *****
- B. Horner's syndrome
- C. Pontine hemorrhage
- D. Tabes dorsalis
- E. Organophosphorus poisoning

27. ALL of the following may produce. secondary polycythemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Cushing,s syndrome
- B. Primary hepatoma
- C. Heavy smoking
- D. Gastric carcinoma *****
- E. High altitudes

28. ALL of the following are complications of blood transfusion, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypercalcemia *****
- B. Hemolytic reactions
- C. Anaphylactic reactions
- D. Hepatitis C
- E. HIV infection

29. ALL of the following can cause arthritis, EXCEPT!

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Hepatitis A *****
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Gonococcal infection
- E. Lyme disease

30. Hemolysis may occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hereditary spherocytosis
- B. Aplastic anemia *****
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Sick cell anemia
- E. Glucose-6-phosphate deficiency

31. Diarrhea may occur with ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Sarcoidosis *****
- D. Thyrotoxicosis
- E. Lincomycin intake

32. ALL of the following are hypoglycemic agents, EXCEPT:

- A. Glibenclamide
- B. Chlorpropamide
- C. Gliclazide
- D. Chlorpromazine *****
- E. Glipizide

33. Signs of mitral stenosis include ALL of the following. EXCEPT:

- A. Loud first heart sound
- B. Wide pulse pressure *****
- C. Opening snap
- D. Pre-systolic murmur
- E. Rumbling mid-diastolic murmur

34. ALL of the following are causes of aplastic anemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Fanconi's anemia
- B. Benzene
- C. Insecticides
- D. Viral hepatitis
- E. Meningitis*****

35. Which of the following is the commonest cause of acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding, EXCEPT:

- A. Acute gastric ulcer
- B. Gastric carcinoma
- C. Varices (esophageal)
- D. Duodenal ulcer*****
- E. Mallory-Weiss syndrome

36. In diabetic ketoacidosis ALL of the following are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. May be precipitated by infection
- B. May occur in type 1 diabetes (insulin independent)
- C. Dehydration may be very severe
- D. Total body potassium is high *****
- E. Bicarbonate may be needed

37. ALL of the following are causes of hypocalcaemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Cancer of lungs
- D. Renal failure*****
- E. Multiple myeloma

38. ALL of the following are causes of leg ulceration, EXCEPT:

- A. Venous insufficiency
- B. Arterial insufficiency
- C. Sickle cell disease

- D. Erythema nodosum *****
- E. Post-cellulitis

39. ALL of the following about systemic lupus erythematosus are CORRECT, EXCEPT:

- A. Is usually present in middle-aged men *****
- B. Butterfly rash can occur
- C. Raynaud's phenomenon is present
- D. Pancytopenia usually occur
- E. Arthritis is common clinical feature

40. Rigors are feature of ALL of the following, EXCEPT;

- A. Ascending cholangitis
- B. Falciparum malaria
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Typhoid fever
- E. Rubella*****

41. All of the following about multiple myeloma are correct, EXCEPT:

- A. It is a disease of elderly
- B. Backache is a common symptom
- C. Renal failure can occur
- D. The ESR is usually slightly elevated *****
- E. Bence-Jones protein is present in urine

42. ALL of the following are contraindications of exercise, electrocardiography, EXCEPT:

- A. Recent myocardial infarction
- B. Unstable angina
- C. Diagnosis of chest pain *****
- D. Uncompensated heart failure
- E. Malignant hypertension

43. ALL of the following are indications for lumbar puncture, EXCEPT:

- A. Diagnosis of meningitis
- B. Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis
- C. Suspicion of a mass lesion in the brain *****
- D. Benign intracranial hypertension
- E. Intrathecal injection of drugs

44. Patients with hepatitis A are most infectious:

- A. During the rise of bilirubin
- B. During the rise of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) serum level
- C. Two weeks after jaundice subsides
- D. When both bilirubin and AST are elevated
- E. Before the appearance of jaundice *****

45. ALL of the following are the causes of hypokalemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Vomiting and diarrhea
- B. Captopril intake *****
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Primary hyperaldosteronism
- E. High dose insulin

46. ALL of the following are features of infective endocarditis, EXCEPT:

- A. Clubbing
- B. Hepatomegaly *****
- C. Anemia
- D. Osler's nodes
- E. Splinter hemorrhages

47. ALL of the following are causes of endocrine hypertension, EXCEPT:

- A. Cohn's syndrome
- B. Pheochromocytoma
- C. Hypoparathyroidism *****

- D. Acromegaly
- E. Cushing's syndrome

48. The commonest symptom of bronchial carcinoma is:

- A. Cough *****
- B. Chest pain
- C. Cough and pain
- D. Coughing blood
- E. Weight loss

49. ALL of the following are features of sarcoidosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypocalcemia *****
- B. Lupus pernio
- C. Erythema nodosum
- D. Anterior uveitis
- E. Hepatosplenomegaly

50. ALL of the following are clinical features of Parkinson's disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Pill-rolling tremor
- B. Lead-pipe rigidity
- C. Aphasia *****8
- D. Bradykinesia
- E. Shuffling gait

51. All of the following are causes of neutrophil leucocytosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Bacterial infection
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Viral infection *****
- D. Leukemia
- E. Leukemoid reaction

52. ALL of the following can cause pancytopenia, EXCEPT:

- A. Aplastic anemia
- B. Megaloblastic anemia
- C. Iron deficiency anemia *****
- D. Hypersplenism
- E. Systemic lupus erythematosus

53. ALL of the following are antiviral drugs, EXCEPT :

- A. Acyclovir
- B. Vidarabine
- C. Amphotericin-B *****
- D. Gancyclovir
- E. Interferon

54. ALL of the following about brucellosis are CORRECT, EXCEPT:

- A. Brucella is a Gram-negative coccobacillus
- B. The incubation period varies from 1 to 3 weeks
- C. The onset of acute brucellosis is insidious
- D. Vaccine is available for use in humans *****
- E. Tetracycline combined with streptomycin usually effective

55. ALL of the following are TRUE about myocardial infarction, EXCEPT:

- A. May present with pulmonary edema
- B. Streptokinase is used in management
- C. Morphine is helpful
- D. Captopril is contraindicated *****
- E. Arrhythmias are the commonest cause of death in the first hour

56. ALL of the following are the causes of clubbing of fingers, EXCEPT:

- A. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- B. Pulmonary abscess
- C. Emphysema *****
- D. Hepatic cirrhosis
- E. Ulcerative colitis

57. ALL of the following are TRUE about Grave's thyrotoxicosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Cause lid lag
- B. TSH is high *****
- C. Pretibial myxedema is a feature
- D. Causes exophthalmos
- E. Myopathy may occur

58. Neuropathic (Charcot) joints may be seen in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Syringomyelia
- C. Leprosy
- D. Tabes dorsalis
- E. Huntington chorea *****

59. Collapsing pulse is found in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Aortic regurgitation
- B. Patent ductus arteriosus
- C. Mitral stenosis *****
- D. Pregnancy
- E. Anemia

60. ALL of the following are causes of sinus tachycardia, EXCEPT:

- A. Fever
- B. Hypothyroidism *****
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Anemia
- E. Cardiac failure

61. The definitive diagnosis of pulmonary embolism is best made by:

- A. Arterial blood gas analysis
- B. Chest X-ray
- C. ECG

- D. Lung scan
- E. Pulmonary arteriography *****

62. ALL of the following are complications of diabetes mellitus, EXCEPT:

- A. Macroglossia *****
- B. Background retinopathy
- C. Cataracts
- D. Mononeuritis multiplex
- E. Impotence

63. ALL of the following about typhoid fever are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. IS caused by salmonella typhi
- B. Leucopenia is present
- C. Blood culture is positive during the first week
- D. Chloramphenicol is the drug of choice
- E. Severe diarrhea is a prominent symptom *****

64. Causes of malabsorption include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Gluten enteropathy
- B. Systemic sclerosis
- C. Crohn's disease
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Cholecystitis *****

65. ALL of the following may cause very high ESR, EXCEPT:

- A. Active rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Giant cell arteritis
- C. Sickle cell anemia *****
- D. Carcinomatosis
- E. Multiple myeloma

66. ALL of the following are major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, EXCEPT:

- A. Arthritis
- B. Prolongation of PR interval on ECG *****

- C. Chorea
- D. Erythema marginatum
- E. Subcutaneous nodules

67. Signs of lower motor neurone lesion include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hyporeflexia
- B. Atonia
- C. Fasciculation
- D. Clonus *****
- E. Atrophy

68. ALL of the following drugs are hypertensive crises, EXCEPT:

- A. Nitroprusside
- B. Hydralazine
- C. Nifedipine
- D. Salbutamol *****
- E. Diazoxide

69. Compliance of the lung is increased in which of the following:

- A. Diffuse pulmonary fibrosis
- B. Pleural thickening
- C. Healed tuberculosis with scarring
- D. Emphysema
- E. Hyaline membrane disease *****

70. In adult cerebral embolism is commonly caused by:

- A. Heart disease *****
- B. Air embolism
- C. Neoplastic thrombi
- D. Fat emboli secondary to fracture
- E. Septic pulmonary disease

71. In hepatitis A infection ALL of the following are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. Transmitted by oro-fecal route
- B. Cause marked elevation on the liver enzymes
- C. Chronic active hepatitis is a recognized complication

- D. Recovery is usual
- E. Infectivity is high before the appearance of jaundice

72. ALL of the following are TRUE about Behcet's disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Cause urogenital ulceration
- B. Sparing the CNS *****
- C. Arthritis is a feature
- D. Colchicine is used in the management
- E. Superior vena cava obstruction may occur

73. Causes of pruritus include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Scabies
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Acromegaly *****
- D. Chronic renal failure
- E. Obstructive jaundice

74. ALL of the following complications of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Cor pulmonale
- B. Polycythemia
- C. Respiratory failure
- D. Left ventricle failure
- E. Bronchogenic carcinoma *****

75. ALL of the following joints may be involved in rheumatoid arthritis, EXCEPT:

- A. Proximal interphalangeal joints
- B. Knee joints
- C. Distal interphalangeal joints *****

- D. Wrist joints
- E. Ankle joints

76. ALL of the following are signs of severe asthma, EXCEPT:

- A. CO₂ retention
- B. Silent chest
- C. Respiratory alkalosis *****
- D. Pulsus paradoxus
- E. Pulse rate more than 120/min

77. The presence of hemolysis is indicated by ALL of the following clinical manifestations, EXCEPT:

- A. Present or reduced serum haptoglobin
- B. Increased number of reticulocytes
- C. Elevated serum lactate dehydrogenase
- D. Microcytic red blood cell indices *****
- E. Shortened red blood cell survival

78. Side effects of phenytoin (Epanutin) include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypertrophy of the gum
- B. Anemia
- C. Ataxia
- D. Pseudolymphoma
- E. Benign intracranial hypertension*****

79. Systemic complications of ulcerative colitis include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Sclerosing cholangitis
- C. Keratoderma blenorrhagica *****
- D. Episcleritis
- E. Pericarditis

80. The following are TRUE about chronic adrenocortical insufficiency (Addison's disease), EXCEPT:

- A. Causes increased skin pigmentation
- B. Plasma ACTH is low*****
- C. Causes small heart
- D. May be secondary to tuberculosis
- E. Vitiligo is recognized association

81. The commonest type of leukemia in children is:

- A. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia *****
- B. Acute myeloid leukemia
- C. Chronic lymphoblastic leukemia
- D. Chronic myeloid leukemia
- E. Hairy cell leukemia

82. Which of the following ranges of hemoglobin saturation in arterial blood:

- A. 40-97%
- B. 26-75%
- C. 75-97% *****
- D. 40-75%
- E. 60-90%

83. Dysfunction of which of the following causes cortical blindness:

- A. Occipital lobes *****
- B. Temporal lobes
- C. Parietal lobes
- D. Frontal lobes
- E. Hypothalamus

84. ALL of the following may cause splenomegaly (down to Umbilicus), EXCEPT:

- A. Chronic granulocytic leukemia
- B. Myelofibrosis
- C. Kala azar
- D. Typhoid fever *****
- E. Chronic malaria

85. About post streptococcal glomerulonephritis in children ALL are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. Follows upper respiratory tract infections

- B. Follows streptococcal skin infections
- C. Most patients go into chronic phase*****
- D. Causes low C3
- E. Causes red blood cell casts in urine

86. Contacts with a patient having TB who recently changed from negative to positive for PPD test should receive:

- A. I.N.H.*****
- B. Rifampicine
- C. I.N.H. + Rifampicine
- D. Streptomycin
- E. I.N.H. + Rifampicin + Ethambutol

87. The commonest cause of urinary tract infection is:

- A. Proteus species
- B. Escherichia coli *****
- C. Klebsiella
- D. Pseudomonas
- E. Citrobacter species

88. The management of hyperkalemia includes ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. IV calcium gluconate,,
- B. IV glucose and insulin
- C. IV ammonium chloride *****
- D. IV furosemide
- E. IV sodium bicarbonate

89. In aortic stenosis ALL of the following are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. Causes fainting attacks
- B. Angina is a common symptom
- C. The second heart sound is quite

- D. There is often previous history of syphilis *****
- E. Sudden death may occur

90. Regarding nephrotic syndrome in children is CORRECT:

- A. Lupoid (mono mal changes) type is the commonest
- B. Most patients recover completely
- C. Kidney biopsy is always indicated.
- D. Hypercalcemia is common
- E. Most of them end in end stage renal failure *****

91. The following can precipitate hepatic encephalopathy in a patient with liver cirrhosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Infection
- B. High carbohydrate diet *****
- C. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- D. Hypokalemia
- E. Sedation

92. During the first week of typhoid fever ALL of the following may be found, EXCEPT:

- A. Headache
- B. Constipation
- C. A palpable spleen *****
- D. Sore throat
- E. Positive blood culture

93. ALL of the following are side effects of steroids, EXCEPT:

- A. Cataract
- B. Retardation of growth in children
- C. Increased incidence of vascular thrombosis
- D. Hyperglycemia*****
- E. Osteoporosis

94. ALL of the following are TRUE about iron deficiency anemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Is the commonest type of anemia in Jordan
- B. May occur during pregnancy
- C. Stomatitis may occur
- D. The treatment of choice is intravenous iron *****
- E. Causes microcytosis with hypochromia

95. The following are TRUE about meningococcal meningitis, EXCEPT:

- A. Causes petechial skin rash
- B. CSF is normal *****
- C. Penicillin is the drug of choice
- D. Vaccination is helpful
- E. Rifampicin is the drug of choice for the close contacts

96. ALL of the following diseases are transmitted sexually, EXCEPT:

- A. Cytomegalovirus
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Herpes simplex
- D. Scabies
- E. Granuloma anulare *****

97. The following are TRUE about pericardial effusion, EXCEPT:

- A. Pericardial friction rub may be present
- B. Causes pulsus paradoxus
- C. May occur in uremic patients
- D. Causes wide pulse pressure *****
- E. Jugular venous pressure is raised

98. The following physical signs can be found on examination of the hands of a patient with infective endocarditis, EXCEPT:

- A. Erythema marginatum *****
- B. Osler's nodules
- C. Splinter hemorrhages
- D. Clubbing of the fingers
- E. Janeway lesion

99. ALL of the following are causes of cervical lymph node enlargement, EXCEPT:

- A. Infectious mononucleosis
- B. Toxoplasmosis
- C. Cytomegalovirus infection *****
- D. Tuberculosis
- E. Rheumatic fever

100. Causes of mononeuritis multiplex include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Polyarteritis nodosa
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Vitamin B deficiency *****

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101. ALL of the following can cause cyanosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Renal failure *****
- B. Congestive heart failure
- C. Polycythemia
- D. Cold
- E. Cor pulmonale

102. Tetany may occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hyperventilation syndrome
- B. Metabolic alkalosis
- ~~C. Hypocalcemia~~
- D. Hypomagnesemia
- E. Hyperkalemia*****

103. Which of the following anti-tuberculous treatment causes optic neuritis:

- A. Pyrazinamide
- B. I.N.H.
- C. Rifampicin
- D. Streptomycin
- E. Ethambutol*****

104. Bloody diarrhea is caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Bacillary dysentery
- B. Cholera *****
- C. Colonic carcinoma
- D. Ulcerative colitis
- E. Shistosomiasis

105. The following are more in favor of type I diabetes mellitus (IDDM) than type II (NIDDM), EXCEPT:

- A. Association with ketoacidosis
- B. Association with HLA DR3 or HLA DR4
- C. Strong family history of diabetes *****
- D. Presence of islet cell antibodies
- E. Abrupt onset of signs and symptoms

106. Risk factors for ischemic heart disease include ALL of the

following, EXCEPT:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Hypertension
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Hyperuricemia*****
- E. Hyperlipoproteinemia

107.. ALL of the following are clinical evidence of pulm-)nary embolism, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Pleural friction rub *****
- C. Hypercapnia
- D. Right ventricular failure
- E. Deep venous thrombosis

108.. A patient with an aldosterone-secreting tumor is likely to exhibit ALL of the following signs and symptoms, EXCEPT:..

- A. Hypertension ,
- B. Alkalosis
- C. Edema
- D. Hypokalemia
- E. Low plasma renin activity*****

109.. Ulcers of the legs may be result of ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. (3-thalassemia trait
- B. Ulcerative colitis*****
- C. Syphilis
- D. Polyarteriitis nodosa
- E. Diabetes mellitus

110.. Causes of gynecomastia include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Liver cirrhosis
- B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C. Testicular atrophy
- D. Digitalis therapy
- E. Hyperparathyroidism*****

111. All of the following are features of myxedema, EXCEPT:

- A. Hoarseness of voice
- B. Pretibial myxedema *****
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Menorrhagia
- E. Deafness

112. ALL of the following are components of airway obstruction in asthma, EXCEPT:

- A. Mucous plugging
- B. Laryngospasm*****
- C. Inflammation of airways
- D. Bronchospasm
- E. Edema of airways

113. Signs of mitral stenosis include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Rumbling mid-diastolic murmur
- B. Collapsing pulse *****
- C. Opening snap
- D. Loud first heart sound
- E. Presystolic murmur

114.. ALL of the following are TRUE about infectious mononucleosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Caused by Epstein-Barr herpes virus
- B. Myocarditis may occur
- C. Splenic rupture is a recognized complication
- D. Liver function tests are usually normal*****
- E. Blood smear shows atypical large lymphocytes and lymphocytosis

115. The following drugs are used in the management of peptic ulcer disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Famotidine
- B. Sucralfate
- C. Omeprazole
- D. Anticholinergic drugs
- E. Salapirin*****

116. ALL of the following are TRUE about tetanus, EXCEPT:

- A. Trismus is characteristic
- B. The longer the incubation period the better is the prognosis
- C. CSF is usually normal
- D. Temperature is usually very high*****
- E. If the patient survives recovery is complete

117. Buccinator muscle is supplied by:

- A. Oculomotor nerve
- B. Trigeminal nerve
- C. Facial nerve*****
- D. Hypoglossal nerve
- E. Glossopharyngeal nerve

118. ALL of the following conditions predispose to candida infection, EXCEPT:

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypoparathyroidism
- D. Anhydrosis
- E. Hypothyroidism*****

119. The following drugs are used in the treatment of congestive cardiac failure, EXCEPT:

- A. Captopril
- B. Morphine*****
- C. Chlorthiazide
- D. Bumetamide
- E. Digoxin

120. Acute gouty arthritis can be precipitated by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Initiation of all purinal diet
- B. Alcohol
- C. Severe dieting
- D. Steroid therapy *****
- E. surgery

121. This of the following would be most likely to be a cause of hypochromic microcytic anemia:

A. Thalassemia *****

B. Immune hemolytic anemia

C. Methotrexate therapy

D. Obstructive jaundice

E. Phenytoin therapy

122. The following are TRUE about acute pericarditis, EXCEPT:

A. May be secondary to myocardial infection

B. Radiation is a recognized cause

C. Antic coagulants may be given safely *****

D. The pain is relieved by leaning forward

E. Prednisolone maybe needed

123. Cimetidine is:

A. A histamine analogue

B. A liberator of histamine from mast cells,

C. An H1-receptor blocker

D. A selective H1 -blocker with much less sedating properties

E. A selective H2-receptor blocker which inhibits gastric secretion

124.. ALL of the following are features of isolated esophageal atresia with esophago-tracheal fistula, EXCEPT:

A. Excessive salivation

B. Cough and cyanosis following each meal

C. Distended abdomen *****

D. Inability to pass naso-gastric tube

E. Pneumonia

125. Blood stained discharge from one orifice of the nipple is a characteristic of:

A. Early menarche

B. Lactation

C. Pregnancy

D. Intra-ductal papilloma *****

E. Fibroadenoma

126. Causes of hypercalcemia include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid *****
- C. Sarcoidosis
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
- E. Milk alkali syndrome

127. Which of the following is considered as a poor prognostic indicator in upper gastrointestinal bleeding:

- A. A presentation of melena rather than hematemesis
- B. Young age *****
- C. Chronic rather than acute ulcer
- D. Duodenal rather than gastric ulcer
- E. Female sex

128. ALL of the following are features of systemic lupus erythematosus, EXCEPT:

- A. Alopecia
- B. Pleurisy
- C. Depression
- D. Raised level of C reactive protein *****
- E. Neutropenia

129. Which of the following urinary findings is most characteristic of acute glomerulonephritis:

- A. Proteinuria
- B. Microhematuria
- C. Granular casts
- D. Erythrocyte casts *****
- E. Hyaline casts

130. ALL of the following drugs may be used in the treatment of Acute ventricular tachycardia, EXCEPT:

- A. Digoxin
- B. Lignocain
- C. Procainamide
- D. Flecainide
- E. Bretylium *****

131. ALL of the following disorders occur with greater frequency in obese people, EXCEPT:

- A. Degenerative joint disease
- B. Hypertension
- C. Psychosocial disability
- D. Anemia*****
- E. Thromboembolic disorder

132. Calcium, iron and folates are absorbed at:

- A. Stomach
- B. Upper small intestine *****
- C. Ileum
- D. Caecum
- E. Descending colon

133. The prognosis of myocardial infarction is adversely affected by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Left ventricular failure
- C. Syncope
- D. Advancing age
- E. Nausea and vomiting *****

134. Megaloblastic anemia secondary to folate deficiency is best corrected by administering folate:

- A. Intravenously 10 mg daily
- B. Intramuscularly 1 gm daily
- C. Orally 5 mg daily *****
- D. Subcutaneously 100 mg monthly
- E. In combination with ascorbic acid

135. In the polycystic disease of the kidney presenting; n adulthood

ALL of the following are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. Is inherited as an x-linked *****
- B. Can cause hypertensive heart disease
- C. Is associated with cysts of the liver and pancreas
- D. Is associated with aneurysm of the circle of Wills
- E. Commonly cause microscopic hematuria

136. Generalized increased pigmentation may be seen in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypopituitarism*****
- B. Chronic liver disease
- C. Addison disease
- D. Hemochromatosis
- E. Ectopic ACTH secretion

137. Ultrasound is a valuable tool in the investigation of renal disease because it can help in which of the following:

- A. Provide information about functional capacity of kidney
- B. Demonstrate the outline of ureters
- C. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumor of prostate
- D. Discriminate between solid masses and cystic lesions
- *****
- E. Measure the glomerular filtration rate

138. ALL is TRUE about vitamin B12, EXCEPT:

- A. Is a cobalt containing substance
- B. Deficiency causes large primitive red cell precursor; to appear in the peripheral blood
- C. Is mainly absorbed in terminal ileum
- D. Is bound firmly to intrinsic factor prior to absorption
- E. Is present in high amount of vegetables *****

139. Signs of aortic regurgitation include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Wide pulse pressure
- B. Early diastolic blowing murmur
- C. Pulsus paradoxus****
- D. Left ventricular impulse
- E. Pistol shot femoral pulses

140. Malabsorption may be caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Chronic pancreatitis
- B. Celiac disease
- C. Crohn's disease
- D. Intestinal lymphoma
- E. Irritable bowel syndrome *****

141. ALL of the following are TRUE about Addison's disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Causes hyperpigmentation of the skin
- B. Hypoglycemia is a feature
- C. Causes hypokalemia*****
- D. ACTH is increased
- E. May be secondary to tuberculosis

142. The terminal ileum is the absorptive site for which of the following:

- A. Glucose
- B. Folic acid *****
- C. Bile salts
- D. Xylose
- E. Iron

143. Major criteria of acute rheumatic fever include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Chorea
- B. Prolongation of P-R interval on ECG *****
- C. Arthritis
- D. Erythema marginatum
- E. Subcutaneous nodules

144. Causes of thrombocytopenia include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Aplastic anemia
- B. Pernicious anemia
- C. Polycythemia rubra vera ****
- D. Hypersplenism
- E. Disseminated intravascular coagulation

145. Pruritus may be caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Scabies
- B. Hodgkin's disease
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Chronic renal failure
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis*****

146. The following statements are TRUE about AIDS, EXCEPT:

- A. Caused by a retrovirus

- B. Affects mainly the helper T-cells (T4)
- C. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia is a recognized complication
- D. Causes lymphocytosis *****
- E. Carriers are infectious

147. Causes of small pupils include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Pontine hemorrhage
- B. Third cranial nerve palsy*****
- C. Organophosphate poisoning
- D. Homer's syndrome
- E. Tabes dorsalis

148. Hepatic encephalopathy in a cirrhotic patient may be precipitated by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Use of diuretics
- B. Constipation
- C. Sedation
- D. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding
- E. High carbohydrate diet*****

149. Recognized causes of ventricular extrasystoles include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. B blocking drugs*****
- C. Digitalis
- D. Quinidine
- E. Tricyclic antidepressants

150. Recognized consequence of steroid therapy include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Cataract
- B. Osteoporosis
- C. Delayed healing of wounds
- D. Retardation of growth in children
- E. Hyperglycemia*****

151. Causes of hypercalcemia include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypernephroma

- B. Hypervitaminosis D
- C. Sarcoidosis
- D. Osteomalacia *****
- E. Multiple myeloma

152. In system lupus erythematosus (SLE) ALL of the following are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. Involve the proximal interphalangeal joints
- B. Pneumonitis may occur
- C. Raised anti DNA support the diagnosis
- D. Chloroquine is used in management
- E. Elevated complement indicates activity*****

153. The following are signs of respiratory failure, EXCEPT:

- A. Warm hands
- B. Flapping tremors,
- C. Small volume pulse
- D. Papilloedema*****
- E. Altered level of consciousness

154. Pulmonary edema may complicate ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Diuretic therapy*****
- B. Rapid withdrawal of air from pleural cavity
- C. Burns
- D. Radiotherapy of the chest
- E. Septicemia

155. ALL of the following are TRUE about myasthenia gravis, EXCEPT:

- A. Causes ptosis
- B. Weakness is usually proximal
- C. Recognized cause of respiratory failure
- D. Anti cholinesterase therapy is harmful *****
- E. Can cause bulbar muscle weakness

156. Causes of epileptic fits include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Head injury
- B. Brain tumor

- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Hypercalcemia*****
- E. Systemic lupus erythematosus

157. A 50-years-old woman complains of redness, swelling and stiffness of the distal interphalangeal joints of the hands without other joint complaints, the most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis*****
- B. Erosive osteoarthritis
- C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- D. Ankylosing spondylitis
- E. Systemic sclerosis

158. ALL of the following clinical findings are seen in patients with pulmonary embolism,, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Cyanosis
- C. Bradycardia*****
- D. Deep venous thrombosis
- E. Right sided heart failure

159. In Sheehan's syndrome the patient may present with ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperpigmentation
- C. Infertility
- D. Hypotension
- E. Hair loss

160. Side effects of propranolol include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Cold extremities
- B. Depression
- C. Nightmares
- D. Bronchospasm
- E. Tremors*****

161. Acute asthmatic attack may be precipitated by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Exercise
- B. Sudden change of air temperature

- C. Infection
- D. Paracetamol injection *****
- E. Crying

162. A large round mass in a chest X-ray might be due to ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hydatid cyst
- B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C. Tuberculoma
- D. Bronchogenic cyst
- F. Extrinsic allergic alveolitis*****

163. HLA B27 is associated with ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Crohn's disease •
- C. Gout*****
- D. Ankylosing spondylitis
- E. Reiter's syndrome

164. Features of Cushing's syndrome include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Psychiatric symptoms
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Tall stature in children *****88
- E. Hypokalemia

165. ALL of the following are TRUE about Crohn's disease, EXCEPT:

- A. May involve the esophagus
- B. Is a transmural inflammation
- C. Doesn't predispose to malignancy *****
- D. Causes a characteristic cobble stones appearance of the mucosa
- E. Perforation may occur

166. ALL of the following diseases are transmitted sexually, EXCEPT:

- A. Scabies
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. AIDS
- D. Gonorrhea

E. Pemphigoid*****

167. ALL of the following are TRUE regarding headache, EXCEPT:

- A. May be caused by temporal arteritis
- B. May be secondary to benign intracranial hypertension
- C. Tension headache is common
- D. Usually occur in the evening when it is due to brain tumor

E. May be secondary to hypertension

168. Recognized causes of macroscopic hematuria include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Glomerulonephritis
- B. Urinary tract infection
- C. Accelerated hypertension
- D. Exposure to cold *****
- E. Renal cysts

169. Causes of papilloedema include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Raised intracranial pressure
- B. Hypertension
- C. Addison's disease *****
- D. Acromegaly
- E. Carbon dioxide retention

170. ALL of the following may be manifestations in Graves' disease (thyrotoxicosis), EXCEPT:

- A. Pretibial myxedema
- B. Myopathy
- C. Atrial fibrillation
- D. Oligomenorrhea
- E. Aortic incompetence*****

171. Weight loss in spite of good appetite is seen in ALL, of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Thyrotoxicosis
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Malabsorption syndrome
- D. Intestinal worms
- E. Chronic liver disease*****

172. Favism is a hemolytic anemia caused by deficiency of :

- A. Pyruvatekinase
- B. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase *****
- C. Al antitrypsin
- D. Alanine aminotransferase
- E. Acid phosphatase

173. Pruritus may be associated with ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Polycythemia rubra ve'ra
- C. Chronic renal failure
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis*****

174. ALL of the following are regarded as major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, EXCEPT:

- A. Prolonged P-R interval *****
- B. Erythema marginatum
- C. Chorea
- D. Carditis
- E. Subcutaneous nodules

175. ALL of the following are features of left ventricular failure, EXCEPT:

- A. Orthopnoe
- B. Peripheral edema*****
- C. Pulsus alternans
- D. Bilateral basal crepitations
- E. Kerley B lines on chest X-ray

176. ANY of the following may be commonly found in patients with bronchoectasis, EXCEPT:

- A. Clubbing of fingers
- B. Lung crepitations
- C. Absence of sputum *****
- D. Hemoptysis
- E. Pulmonary hypertension

177. ALL of the following are TRUE about diabetic ketoacidosis, EXCEPT:

- A. May be precipitated by infection
- B. Dehydration may be severe
- C. Heparin may be used prophylactically
- D. Total body potassium is high *****
- E. Bicarbonate may be needed

178. ALL of the following drugs may be used in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Ranitidine
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Famotidine
- D. Omeprazole
- E. Mebendazole*****

179. Which type of lung tumor is most often associated with cigarette smoking:

- A. Alveolar cell carcinoma
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma*****
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Adenoma

180. Bilirubin in the plasma is tightly bound to which the following:

- A. Gamma globulin
- B. Albumin *****
- C. Haptoglobin
- D. Ceruloplasmin
- E. Fibrinogen

181. Each of the following may be useful in the treatment of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, EXCEPT:

- A. Atropine*****
- B. Digitalis
- C. β -blockers
- D. Verapamil
- E. Carotid sinus massage

182. Hemoptysis is commonly associated with ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Bronchiectasis
- B. Bronchial carcinoma
- C. Pulmonary fibrosis *****
- D. Mitral stenosis
- E. Pulmonary infarction

183. ALL of the following are risk factors for coronary artery disease,

EXCEPT:

- A. Smoking
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypertension
- D. Obesity
- E. Diet rich in polyunsaturated fats*****

184. The most dangerous complication of paracetamol poisoning is:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Arrhythmia
- C. Hepatic toxicity *****
- D. Respiratory failure
- E. Renal failure

185. Thirst and polyuria may be caused by ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypothyroidism*****
- D. Diabetes insipidus
- E. Hypokalemia

186. Hypothyroidism may give rise to ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Periorbital puffiness
- B. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- C. Cold intolerance
- D. Hair loss
- E. Polycythemia*****

187. Cigarette smoking is a risk factor for ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Emphysema
- B. Peripheral vascular disease
- C. Ischemic heart disease
- D. Ulcerative colitis *****
- E. Cancer of bladder

188. In the management of status epilepticus the first step is to:

- A. Give diazepam IV
- B. Give phenytoin IV.
- C. Give hypertonic glucose IV.
- D. Open airways *****
- E. Give normal saline IV.

189. Causes of hypoglycemia include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Insulinoma
- B. Hypoadrenalism
- C. Paracetamol overdose
- D. Alcohol
- E. Thiazide diuretics*****

190. The lesion of myasthenia gravis is in the:

- A. Anterior horn cell
- B. Neuromuscular junction *****
- C. Sensory ganglia
- D. Parasympathetic ganglia
- E. Sympathetic chain

191. Finger clubbing may be associated with ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Bronchoectasis
- B. Bacterial endocarditis
- C. Bronchial asthma *****
- D. Liver cirrhosis
- E. Crohn's disease

192. In iron deficiency anemia which of the following is TRUE:

- A. The serum binding capacity is decreased

- B. The marrow iron stores are normal
- C. The sideroblasts in the marrow are increased
- D. The serum iron concentration is decreased *****
- E. Tear drop cells on blood film

193. Electrical cardioversion is a useful mode of therapy in each of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Ventricular tachycardia
- B. Ventricular fibrillation
- C. Bradycardia due to hypothyroidism *****
- D. Atrial fibrillation
- E. Atrial flutter

194. Foot drop is commonly caused by compression of which of the following:

- A. Sciatic nerve
- B. Posterior tibial nerve
- C. Common peroneal nerve *****
- D. Sural nerve
- E. Obturator nerve

195. Recognized causes of malabsorption include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Celiac disease
- C. Acute pancreatitis*****
- D. Systemic sclerosis
- E. Pancreatic carcinoma

196. Features of Horner's syndrome include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Partial ptosis
- B. Enophthalmus
- C. Constricted pupil
- D. Decreased sweating in the ipsilateral half of the face
- E. Abducted eye*****

197. The following features may be found in an adult with sickle cell anemia, EXCEPT

- A. Aseptic necrosis of bone
- B. Massive splenomegaly ****
- C. Chronic leg ulcers
- D. Hematuria
- E. Impaired ability to concentrate urine

198. ALL of the following are TRUE about AIDS, EXCEPT:

- A. Has a long incubation period
- B. May be transmitted sexually
- C. Vaccination is available *****
- D. Kaposi sarcoma is a feature
- E. Can be transmitted from mother to fetus

199. Myocardial rupture as a complication of myocardial infarction is most likely to occur during the:

- A. First week*****
- B. Second week
- C. Third week
- D. Fourth week
- E. Fifth week

200. A macrocytic peripheral blood smear may be seen in ANY of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Alcoholism
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Folate deficiency
- E. Iron deficiency*****

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201. Which drug inhibits uric acid synthesis by inhibiting xanthine oxidase:

- A. Probenecid
- B. Phenylbutazone
- C. Colchicine
- D. Allopurinol *****
- E. Indometacin

202. ALL of the following are usual manifestations of Cushing's syndrome, EXCEPT:

- A. Amenorrhea
- B. Hypertension
- C. Ecchymosis
- D. Hyperkalemia *****
- E. Weakness

203. Which of the following is TRUE about ulcerative colitis:

- A. D-penicillamine is an effective treatment
- B. The rectum is involved in most cases *****
- C. Fistula formation is a common problem
- D. Skin lesion is characteristic
- E. Inflammation involves all the layers of the colon even in early stages

204. Hyperpigmentation of the skin may be caused by ANY of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Nelson's syndrome
- C. Hemochromatosis
- D. Chronic renal failure
- E. Panhypopituitarism*****

205. The following conditions cause transudate type of pleural effusion, EXCEPT:

- A. Nephrotic syndrome
- B. Meig's syndrome
- C. Liver cirrhosis
- D. Congestive cardiac failure
- E. Empyema*****

206. ALL of the following drugs may be used to treat ventricular tachycardia, EXCEPT:

- A. Lignocain
- B. Amiodarone
- C. Verapamil *****
- D. Phenytoin
- E. Procainamide

207. In chronic renal failure the serum concentration of the following substances is increased, EXCEPT:

- A. Uric acid
- B. Calcium *****
- C. Urea
- D. Creatinine
- E. Phosphorus

208. EACH of the following diuretics can cause hypokalemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Furosemide
- B. Hydrochlorothiazide
- C. Spironolactone *****
- D. Ethacrynic acid
- E. Bumetanide

209. ALL of the following can cause proteinuria in excess of 3 grams per 24 hours, EXCEPT:

- A. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- B. Malignant hypertension
- C. Diabetic nephropathy
- D. Obstructive uropathy*****
- E. Renal amyloidosis

210. ALL of the following are TRUE about brucellosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Is a recognized cause of splenomegaly
- B. May present with backache
- C. Infective endocarditis may occur
- D. Man to man transmission is common*****
- E. Rifampicin may be used in the treatment

211. Hepatic encephalopathy may be precipitated by ALL of the

following, EXCEPT:

- A. High protein diet
- B. Infection
- C. Sedation
- D. Administration of lactulose *****
- E. Use of diuretics

212. In myocardial infarction the following serum enzyme rises latest and remains elevated for the longest period:

- A. SGOT
- B. LDH*****
- C. Alkaline phosphatase
- D. CPK
- E. Acid phosphatase

213. In acute renal tubular necrosis ALL of the following are

TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. Proteinuria may be present
- B. BUN is usually increased
- C. Creatinine is usually decreased
- D. The urine is usually hyperosmotic*****
- E. With prompt treatment recovery is expected in most cases with no underlying illness

214. The treatment of digitalis-induced arrhythmia may include

EACH of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Withdrawal of digitalis
- B. Phenytoin administration
- C. Calcium gluconate administration
- D. Potassium supplements
- E. Xylocaine administration*****

215. The majority of hemoglobin in erythrocytes from the normal adults is termed:

- A. Hemoglobin F
- B. Hemoglobin A*****
- C. Hemoglobin A2
- D. Hemoglobin C
- E. Hemoglobin Bart's

216. The commonest causative organism in osteomyelitis is:

- A. Pseudomonas
- B. Tubercle bacillus
- C. Streptococcus
- D. Treponema pallida
- E. Staphylococcus*****

217. The following are characteristic of hemolytic type of jaundice, EXCEPT:

- A. Increased serum unconjugated bilirubin
- B. Bilirubin does not appear in the urine
- C. Abnormal liver function tests *****
- D. Increased urinary urobilinogen
- E. Anemia

218. ALL of the following predispose to venous thrombosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Congestive cardiac failure
- B. Behcet's disease
- C. Iron deficiency anemia*****
- D. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
- E. Malignancy

219. ALL of the following are signs of chronic liver disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Parotid gland enlargement
- B. Increase of body hair *****
- C. Spider Naeria
- D. Gynaecomastia
- E. Palmar erythema

220. In gouty arthritis which of the following is the most specific diagnostic finding:

- A. Family history of gout
- B. The presence of sodium urate crystals in synovial fluid

- C. Prompt response to colchicine therapy
- D. The presence of hyperuricemia
- E. Involvement of the big toe

221. ALL of the following are recognized features of Parkinsonism, EXCEPT:

- A. Rigidity
- B. Tremor
- C. Hypokinesia
- D. Extensive sensory loss *****
- E. Expressionless face

222. Signs of lower motor neuron disease include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Fasciculation
- B. Hypotonia
- C. Hyporeflexia
- D. Clonus*****
- E. Muscle wasting

223. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Felty's syndrome:

- A. Lymphadenopathy
- B. Splenomegaly ,
- C. Polycythemia*****
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Leukopenia

224. Each of the following penicillins is penicillinase resistant, EXCEPT:

- A. Ampicilline *****
- B. Oxacilline
- C. Nafacillin
- D. Methicillin
- E. Cloxacillin

225. ALL of the following may cause bradycardia, EXCEPT:

- A. Myxedema
- B. Atenolol
- C. Raised intracranial pressure
- D. Jaundice
- E. Salbutamol*****

226. A 50-years-old male awoke in the midnight with severe pain

in his left big toe. He was taking some diuretics for hypertension. His toe was swollen, hot and severely tender, and patient was unable to stand on it. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. Reiter's syndrome.
- B. Acute pyogenic arthritis
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Osteoarthritis
- E. Acute gouty arthritis*****

227.Regarding left to right cardiac shunts ALL are TRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. Cyanosis is a prominent feature*****
- B. Oxygenated blood is shunted from left to right
- C. Systemic flow is decreased
- D. Pulmonary congestion is a prominent feature
- E. Left heart pressures normally exceed those on the right

228.Which of the following drugs is useful for plasmodium falciparum malaria chemoprophylaxis:

- A. Emetine hydrochloride
- B. Trimetoprim
- C. Chloroquine*****
- D. Metronidazole
- E. Rifampicin

229.Rheumatoid arthritis may cause ALL of the following in the hand, EXCEPT:

- A. Joint ankylosis
- B. Rupture of extensor tendons
- C. Int -insic contractures
- D. Rupture of flexor tendons
- E. Heberden's nodes*****

230.Signs of severity in an acute attacks of bronchial asthma include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Cyanosis
- B. Hypercapnia
- C. Loud wheezes on auscultation*****
- D. Pulsus paradoxus
- E. Silent chest

231.Erythema nodosum may be associated with ALL of the

following, EXCEPT:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Streptococcal pharyngitis
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis*****

232. The usual causes of low arterial oxygen tension (PaO₂) include EACH of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Right to left shunt
- B. Ventilation-perfusion mismatch
- C. Impaired diffusion capacity
- D. Hyperventilation*****
- E. Hypoventilation

233. Aplastic anemia may occur following the administration of which of the following:

- A. Penicillin
- B. Prednisolone
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Chloramphenicol*****
- E. Erythromycin

234. Characteristic cerebrospinal fluid findings in viral meningitis include:

- A. White cell count may be low
- B. There may be early polymorphonuclear cell reaction
- C. Normal sugar content
- D. Elevated protein
- E. Positive direct smear for AFB*****

235. Which of the following is commonly found in the posterior mediastinum:

- A. Teratoma
- B. Substernal thyroid*****
- C. Thymoma
- D. Neurofibroma
- E. Dermoid cyst

236. Benign intracranial hypertension (pseudotumor cerebri) is

usually associated with which of the following:

- A. Hemiparesis
- B. Papilloedema*****
- C. Increased CSF protein and sugar
- D. Convulsions
- E. Severe mental retardation

237. ALL of the following manifest with indirect hyperbilirubinemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Gilbert's syndrome
- B. Dubin-Johnson syndrome*****
- C. Crigler-Najar syndrome
- D. ABO incompatibility
- E. Physiologic neonatal jaundice

238. The protein present in the greatest quantity in the urine of normal people is:

- A. Albumin*****
- B. Tamm-Horsfall protein
- C. Gamma globulin
- D. Amylase
- E. Bence-Jones protein

239. A 50-years old Male who was seen in the casualty complained of sudden onset severe left anterior chest pain radiating to the left arm. It was not relieved by sublingual nitrates. He was short of breath; frothy blood was coming out of his mouth. He was hypotensive, cold, cyanotic and profusely sweating, There were diffuse bilateral wheezes and basal crepitations on chest examination. The heart sounds were soft and there was third heart sound, but there were no murmurs. Patient suffering from:

- A. Acute bronchial asthma
- B. Angina pectoris with acute bronchial asthma
- C. Acute pulmonary edema secondary to myocardial infarction

- D. Acute viral pneumonia with pleuritic chest pain
- E. Dissecting aneurysm

240. The Budd-Chiari syndrome is due to occlusion of the:

- A. Hepatic veins*****
- B. Portal veins
- C. Mesenteric veins
- D. Pancreatic veins
- E. Splenic veins

241. The following drugs could be given safely as a treatment of hypertension to a patient with peripheral vascular disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Alpha-methyldopa
- B. Nifedipine
- C. Captopril
- D. Propranolol*****
- E. Hydrochlorthiazide

242. The following gastrointestinal manifestations can be related to diabetes mellitus, EXCEPT:

- A. Constipation
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Fecal incontinence
- D. Duodenal ulcer*****
- E. Gastric atonia

243. A 20-years-old patient presented with 5 days history of gradually increasing fever, headache and constipation. Provisional diagnosis of typhoid fever was suggested. Diagnosis can be best confirmed at this stage by which of the following:

- A. Widal test
- B. Blood culture*****8
- C. Urine culture
- D. Stool culture
- E. Clinical examination

244. Subarachnoid hemorrhage occurs most commonly as a result of:

- A. Rupture of an arteriovenous anomaly
- B. Rupture of a berry aneurysm*****
- C. Rupture of a mycotic aneurysm
- D. Trauma
- E. Rupture of a fusiform aneurysm

245. There is an association between the use of biguanide oral hypoglycemia agent metformin (Glucophage) and the development of:

- A. Lactic acidosis*****
- B. Respiratory acidosis
- C. Metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap
- D. Metabolic alkalosis
- E. Marked respiratory alkalosis

246. Gastrin is produced primarily in the:

- A. Gastric fundus
- B. Antrum
- C. Pylorus*****
- D. Liver
- E. Pancreas

247. Features of the Pickwickian syndrome may include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Obesity
- B. Somnolence
- C. Hypocapnia*****
- D. Polycythemia
- E. Hypoxemia

248. Causes of secondary hypertension include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Addison's disease*****
- B. Conn's syndrome
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. Coarctation of aorta
- E. Acromegaly

249. Rigors are typical features of ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Primary pulmonary tuberculosis*****
- C. Malaria
- D. Acute pyelonephritis
- E. Acute cholangitis

250. Secondary polycythemia is known to occur with ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Heavy smoking
- B. High altitudes
- C. Chronic renal failure*****
- D. Hepatoma
- E. Fibroma of uterus

251. Signs of mitral stenosis include ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Loud first heart sound
- B. Opening snap
- C. Presystolic murmur
- D. Wide pulse pressure*****
- E. Rumbling mid-diastolic murmur

252. Hematemesis and melena in a patient with liver cirrhosis is likely to be due to ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Gastric ulcer
- B. Hepatoma*****
- C. Bleeding esophagus varices
- D. Duodenal ulcer
- E. Abnormal clotting mechanism

253. Hypertension may be secondary to ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Renal artery stenosis
- B. Conn's syndrome
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. Addison's disease *****
- E. Acromegaly

254. Features of myxedema include ALL of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Periorbital puffiness
- B. Pericardial effusion
- C. Brisk ankle reflex *****
- D. Deafness
- E. Constipation

255. Splenomegaly can occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Chronic granulocytic leukemia
- B. Chronic malaria
- C. Amyloidosis
- D. Celiac disease*****
- E. Polycythemia rubra vera

256. ALL of the following can cause hematuria, EXCEPT:

- A. Renal stone
- B. Renal tuberculosis
- C. Glomerulonephritis
- D. Amyloidosis *****
- E. Cystitis

257. Contraindications to the use of streptokinase therapy include

ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Bleeding peptic ulcer
- B. Infective endocarditis
- C. Surgery to eye
- D. Cor pulmonale *****
- E. Severe hepatic insufficiency

258. ALL of the following can cause short stature, EXCEPT:

- A. Achondroplasia
- B. Familial
- C. Klinefelter's syndrome *****
- D. Hypothyroidism
- E. Corticosteroid therapy

259. ALL of the following can cause macroglossia, EXCEPT:

- A. Addison's disease *****
- B. Hypothyroidism (cretinism)
- C. Down's syndrome
- D. Acromegaly
- E. Amiloidosis

260. The most common form of extragenital gonococcal infection is:

- A. Conjunctivitis *****
- B. Arthritis
- C. Endocarditis
- D. Myocarditis
- E. Hepatitis

261. Hyperventilation may be found in ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Narcotic overdose*****
- B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- C. Acute attack of bronchial asthma
- D. Hysterical reaction
- E. Pulmonary embolism

262. A lesion in the cerebellar hemisphere will cause ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Muscular hypotonia
- B. Dysarthria
- C. Dysmetria
- D. Motor aphasia *****
- E. Intention tremor

263. Which of the following drug is useful in the treatment of angina pectoris:

- A. Salbutamol
- B. Propranolol*****
- C. Digoxin
- D. Quinidine
- E. Phenytoin

264. ALL of the following are TRUE about diabetic ketoacidosis, EXCEPT:

- A. May be precipitated by infection
- B. May occur in type II diabetes
- C. Thromboembolic phenomenon is recognized complication
- D. Total body potassium is high*****
- E. Dehydration can be very severe

265. ALL of the following can cause hemoptysis, EXCEPT:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Mitral prolaps *****
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Lung trauma
- E. Goodpasture's syndrome

266. Causes of epilepsy include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Cerebrovascular accident
- B. Brain tumor
- C. Head injury
- D. Hypokalemia *****
- E. Brain abscess

267. ALL of the following are TRUE about brucellosis. EXCEPT:

- A. Spondylitis is a feature
- B. Causes huge splenomegaly*****
- C. Rifampicin is used in the management
- D. Endocarditis may occur
- E. Causes peripheral neuropathy

268. ALL of the following about typhoid fever are CORRECT, EXCEPT:

- A. Caused by Salmonella typhi
- B. Headache is a prominent symptom
- C. Rose spots occur during the second week
- D. Splenomegaly can occur
- E. Leucocytosis is usually present*****

269. Indications for the use of β -blockers include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Ischemic heart disease
- C. Migraine
- D. Bronchial asthma *****
- E. Anxiety

270. ALL of the following are TRUE about AIDS, EXCEPT:

- A. Can be transmitted from mother to fetus
- B. Is caused by retrovirus
- C. Causes dementia
- D. Kaposi sarcoma is a feature
- E. Carriers are not infective*****

271. ALL of the following are causes of malabsorption, EXCEPT:

- A. Celiac disease

- B. Tropical sprue
- C. Bacterial overgrowth
- D. Meckel's diverticulum *****
- E. Giardia lamblia

272. ALL of the following can cause diarrhea, EXCEPT:

- A. Food poisoning
- B. Viral gastroenteritis
- C. Inflammatory bowel disease
- D. Colonic neoplasia
- E. Hypothyroidism *****

273. Hyperkalemia is known to occur in which of the following:

- A. Hydrochlorothiazide therapy
- B. Propranolol
- C. Captopril *****
- D. Digoxin
- E. Nifedipine

274. Signs of pleural effusion include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Stony dullness on percussion
- B. Diminished or absent breath sound
- C. Deviation of trachea to opposite side
- D. Increased tactile vocal fremitus *****
- E. Bronchial breathing above effusion

275. ALL of the following are indications of liver biopsy, EXCEPT:

- A. Liver cirrhosis
- B. Pyrexia of unknown origin
- C. Hydatid cyst *****
- D. Unexplained hepatomegaly
- E. Hemochromatosis

276. Diabetes may be secondary to ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Cushing's syndrome
- B. Thiazide therapy
- C. Acromegaly
- D. Pancreatic carcinoma
- E. Insulinoma*****

277. ALL of the following can cause obstructive jaundice, EXCEPT:

- A. Common duct stones
- B. Carcinoma of the head of pancreas
- C. Biliary stricture
- D. Sclerosing cholangitis
- E. Fatty liver*****

278. ALL of the following are risk factors for cholesterol gall stones, EXCEPT:

- A. Females more than males
- B. Obesity
- C. Contraceptive pills
- D. Peptic ulcer *****
- E. Multiparity

279. Aplastic anemia can be caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Fanconi's anemia
- B. Benzene
- C. Insecticides
- D. Viral hepatitis
- E. Typhoid fever*****

280. The following are TRUE about cholera, EXCEPT:

- A. Individuals with achlorhydria are more susceptible to infection
- B. Disease is mediated by exotoxin
- C. Causes metabolic acidosis
- D. Usually involves large bowels*****
- E. Tetracycline is used on then treatment

281. Signs of left ventricular failure include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Orthopnoe
- B. Triple rhythm
- C. Pulsus alternans
- D. Bilateral basal crepitation
- E. Gross liver enlargement*****

282. ALL of the following can cause liver cirrhosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis A*****
- D. Hemochromatosis
- E. Budd-Chiari syndrome

283. Leucocytosis may occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Brucellosis*****
- B. Myocardial infarction'
- C. Bacterial infection
- D. Burns
- E. Infancy

284. Signs of thyrotoxicosis include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Lid lag
- B. Tremor of both hands
- C. Carpopedal spasm *****
- D. Pretibial myxedema
- E. Tachycardia

285. Differential diagnosis of oro-genital ulceration include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Reiter's syndrome.
- B. Pemphigus
- C. Erythema multiforme
- D. Herpes zoster *****
- E. Behchet's disease

286. ALL of the following are features of pernicious anemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Usually over 30 years, with blue eyes
- B. Microcytic and hypochromic anemia*****
- C. Subacute combined degeneration of the cord can occur
- D. Dementia is a feature
- E. Optic atrophy can occur

287. ALL of the following are features of β -thalassemia major, EXCEPT:

- A. Skull X-ray show "hair on end" appearance
- B. Blood film shows hypochromic and microcytic picture
- C. Usually is asymptomatic*****
- D. Hepatosplenomegaly is a feature
- E. Is inherited disease

288. ALL of the following are extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis, EXCEPT:

- A. Pericarditis
- B. Mononeuritis multiplex
- C. Fibrosing alveolitis
- D. Pneumoconiosis*****
- E. Scleritis

289. ALL of the following are features of systemic lupus erythematosus, EXCEPT:

- A. Fever
- B. Butterfly rash
- C. Alopecia
- D. Glomerulonephritis
- E. Keratoderma blennioides*****

290. ALL of the following are features of polyarteritis nodosa, EXCEPT:

- A. Commoner in males
- B. Hypertension may occur
- C. Mononeuritis multiplex
- D. Death usually from anemia*****
- E. Myocardial infarction can occur

291. The following are TRUE about Behcet's disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Causes oro-genital ulcers
- B. Thrombo-phlebitis can occur
- C. Is a viral infection*****
- D. Steroid can be used in the treatment
- E. Neurological complications may occur

292. Signs of severe bronchial asthma include ALL of the following, EXCEPT;

- A. Tachycardia more than 130
- B. Pulse paradoxicus *****
- C. Silent chest
- D. Cyanosis
- E. Pulse alternans

293. Tremor may be seen in ALL of the following conditions. EXCEPT:

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Respiratory failure
- C. Hepatic failure*****
- D. Parkinson's disease
- E. Depression

294. Diabetes mellitus may be secondary to ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Chronic pancreatitis
- B. Acromegaly
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. Insulinoma *****
- E. Glucagonoma

295. Signs of aortic regurgitation include ALL of the following, EXCEPT

- A. Capillary pulsation in the nail beds
- B. Head nodding
- C. High-pitched early diastolic murmur
- D. Pistol shot femorals*****
- E. Small volume pulse (slow-rising pulse)

296. ALL of the following are contraindications for exercise

electrocardiography test, EXCEPT:

- A. Recent myocardial infarction
- B. Diagnosis of chest pain *****?
- C. Angines
- D. Uncompensated heart failure
- E. Malignant hypertension

297. The most common symptom of bronchial carcinoma is:

- A. Cough*****
- B. Chest pain
- C. Cough and pain
- D. Coughing blood
- E. No symptoms

298. ALL of the following are causes of shock, EXCEPT:

- A. Myocardial infarction
- B. Cardiac tamponade'
- C. Respiratory failure *****
- D. Burns
- E. Sepsis

299. ALL of the following are causes of gynecomastia, XCEPT:

- A. Old age
- B. Hyperparathyroidism *****
- C. Liver disease
- D. Hyperthyroidism
- E. Digitalis

300. Hypochlorhydria is caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Carcinoma of stomach
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Pernicious anemia
- D. Atrophic gastritis
- E. Duodenal ulcer*****

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301. ALL of the following are major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, EXCEPT:

- A. Carditis
- B. Polyarthrititis
- C. Chorea
- D. Arthralgia*****
- E. Erythema marginatum

302. ALL of the following drugs can cause hirsutism, EXCEPT:?

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Ranitidine
- C. Contraceptive pills
- D. Minoxidil
- E. Prednisolone

303. ALL of the following are features of severe asthma. EXCEPT:

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Pulsus paradoxus
- C. Silent chest
- D. Low PEEP
- E. Pulsus alternans*****

304. The most common cause of pneumonia is:

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Mycoplasma pneumonia
- C. Hemophilus influenza
- D. Streptococcus pneumonia *****
- E. Influenza A virus

305. ALL of the following are side effects of oral contraceptives, EXCEPT:

- A. Weight gain
- B. Hypertension
- C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Stroke
- E. Hypoglycemia*****

306. ALL of the following are side effects of corticosteroids,

EXCEPT:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Hypercalcemia *****
- D. Osteoporosis
- E. Polyuria

307. ALL of the following are causes of hypercalcemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Thiazides
- D. Multiple myeloma
- E. Osteomalacia*****

308. ALL of the following are clinical features of acromegaly, EXCEPT:

- A. Headache
- B. Excessive sweating
- C. Muscular weakness
- D. Large tongue
- E. Loss of hair *****

309. ALL of the following are causes of hypoglycemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Insulinoma
- B. Postprandial
- C. Hepatic failure
- D. Chronic pancreatitis *****
- E. Addison's disease

310. ALL of the following are causes of papilloedema, EXCEPT:

- A. Intracranial mass lesions
- B. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C. Benign intracranial hypertension
- D. Accelerated hypertension
- E. Vitamin B 12 deficiency*****

311. ALL of the following are causes of chorea, EXCEPT:

- A. Rheumatic fever

- B. Huntington's disease
- C. Carbamazepine
- D. Polycythemia rubra vera*****
- E. Pregnancy

312. ALL of the following are causes of pruritus, EXCEPT:

- A. Obstructive jaundice
- B. Chronic renal failure
- C. Myxedema *****
- D. Parasites
- E. Acne

313. ALL of the following are causes of erythema nodosum, EXCEPT:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Streptococcal infection
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Indomethacin *****
- E. Oral contraceptives

314. ALL of the following are causes of leg ulcers, EXCEPT:

- A. Venous insufficiency
- B. Arterial insufficiency
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Sickle cell disease
- E. Dermatomyositis*****

315. ALL of the following are risk factors for coronary heart disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Excessive exercise*****
- B. Positive family history
- C. Cigarette smoking
- D. Hypertension
- E. Hyperlipidemia

316. ALL of the following are hemolytic anemias, EXCEPT:

- A. Hereditary spherocytosis

- B. Hereditary elliptocytosis
- C. G-6-PD deficiency
- D. Sickle cell anemia
- E. Aplastic anemia*****

317. ALL of the following can cause chest pain, EXCEPT:

- A. Angina
- B. Aortic stenosis
- C. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- D. Pericarditis
- E. Mitral stenosis*****

318. Polycythemia rubra vera is associated with ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Raised ESR*****
- B. Pruritus
- C. Hemorrhage
- D. Hyperuricemia
- E. Thrombosis

319. ALL of the following are recognized signs of thyrotoxicosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Lid lag
- B. Pretibial myxedema
- C. Carpopedal spasm *****
- D. Lid retraction
- E. Tachycardia

320. Erythema nodosum may be seen in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Dermatomyositis *****
- C. Sarcoidosis
- D. Post streptococcal infection
- E. Crohn's disease

321. ALL of the following are recognized risk factors for the development of ischemic heart disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Smoking
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. High cholesterol level
- E. High level of high density lipoproteins (HDL)*****

322. ALL of the following can cause hypokalemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Vomiting
- B. Chronic laxative ingestion
- C. Cushing's syndrome'
- D. Renal failure*****
- E. Diuretic therapy

323. Hematuria either macroscopic or microscopic is found in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Infective endocarditis
- B. Papillary necrosis
- C. Use of anticoagulants
- D. Amyloidosis *****
- E. Renal tuberculosis

324. Behcet's disease is associated with ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Oral ulceration
- B. Genital ulceration
- C. Iritis
- D. Arthritis
- E. Endocarditis*****

325. Which of the following does not occur after a partial gastrectomy:

- A. Dumping syndrome
- B. Hyperglycemia*****
- C. B12 deficiency
- D. Osteomalacia
- E. Carcinoma of stomach

326. Gynecomastia may be caused by ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Liver cirrhosis
- B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C. Klinefelter's syndrome
- D. Hydrochlorothiazide *****
- E. Digoxin therapy

327. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) of 100 mm/h may be seen in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Polycythemia rubra vera*****
- C. Giant cell (temporal) arteritis
- D. Carcinomatosis
- E. Exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis

328. Causes of small pupils include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Homer's syndrome
- B. 3rd cranial nerve palsy*****
- C. Pontine hemorrhage
- D. Organophosphate poisoning
- E. Tabes dorsalis

329. ALL of the following are recognized features of sarcoidosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Erythema multiforme*****
- B. Lupus pernio
- C. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy
- D. Uveitis
- E. Hypercalcemia

330. ALL of the following are indications for liver biopsy, EXCEPT:

- A. Unexplained hepatomegaly
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Infiltrations
- D. Tumors
- E. Prolonged prothrombin time*****

331. ALL of the following are used in the treatment of

hyperkalemia, EXCEPT:

- A. Ca gluconate
- B. NaHCO₃
- C. Spironolactone*****
- D. Glucose and insulin
- E. Hemodialysis

332.Features of brucellosis include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

EXCEPT:

- A. Splenomegaly
- B. Spondylitis
- C. Marked leucocytosis *****
- D. Mental depression
- E. Endocarditis

333.Which of the following antihypertensive drugs may be used sublingually:

- A. Methyldopa
- B. Clonidine
- C. Atenolol
- D. Nifedipine *****
- E. Hydralazine

334.Signs of pleural effusion include ALL of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Stony dullness
- B. Decredased breath sounds
- C. Bronchial breathing above effusion
- D. Increased tactil vocal fremitus*****
- E. Deviation of trachea to the opposite side

335.ALL of the following are causes of liver cirrhosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Hepatitis A*****
- E. Budd-Chiari syndrome

336.ALL of the following are TRUE about aortic stenosis,

EXCEPT:

- A. May be of rheumatic origin
- B. Causes sudden death
- C. May present as angina of effort
- D. Causes wide pulse pressure*****
- E. Causes left ventricular hypertrophy

337. Polyuria is a characteristic feature of ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus *****
- E. Inappropriate ADH secretion

338. Clubbing of fingers occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Bronchoectasis
- B. Crohn's disease ,
- C. Pulmonary embolism *****
- D. Infective endocarditis
- E. Fibrosing alveolitis

339. ALL of the following are complications of blood transfusion,

EXCEPT:

- A. Hemolytic reactions
- B. Hepatitis
- C. HIV infection
- D. Toxoplasmosis
- E. Leukemia*****

340. ALL of the following may cause diarrhea, EXCEPT:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Hyperparathyroidism *****
- C. Carcinoid syndrome
- D. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- E. Carcinoma of colon

341. Hematemesis and melena may be caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Gastric carcinoma
- B. Gastric ulcer
- C. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- D. Duodenal ulcer
- E. Hypothyroidism*****

342. ALL of the following are TRUE about cholera, EXCEPT:

- A. Causes severe diarrhea
- B. Metabolic acidosis may occur
- C. Abdominal rigidity is usual*****
- D. Dehydration may be very severe
- E. Tetracycline is the antibiotic of choice

343. ALL of the following are causes of polycythemia, EXCEPT:

- A. High altitude
- B. Right to left shunt
- C. Heavy smoking,
- D. Pregnancy*****
- E. Renal cell carcinoma

344. ALL of the following are TRUE about pernicious anemia, EXCEPT:

- A. IS a disease of elderly
- B. Weight loss is a common feature
- C. Subacute combined degeneration can occur
- D. Gastric atrophy with achlorhydria*****
- E. Treatment should be continued for two years

345. ALL of the following are TRUE about AIDS, EXCIPT:

- A. Has a long incubation period
- B. Carriers are not infectious *****
- C. Can be transmitted sexually
- D. Vaccination is not available
- E. Kaposi sarcoma is a feature

346. In diabetic ketoacidosis ALL of the following are tRUE, EXCEPT:

- A. May be the first presentation of diabetes
- B. Bicarbonate is used in the management
- C. Total body potassium is high *****
- D. May be precipitated by infection
- E. Causes low PCO₂

347. ALL of the following are factors precipitating encephalopathy in liver cirrhosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Narcotics
- B. Neomycin*****
- C. Diuretic therapy
- D. Constipation
- E. Hemorrhage

348. Major criteria for the diagnosing of rheumatic fever include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Carditis
- B. Chorea
- C. Subcutaneous nodules
- D. Erythema marginatum
- E. Arthralgia*****

349. ALL of the following are TRUE about systemic lupus erythematosus, EXCEPT:

- A. Butterfly rash
- B. Arthritis
- C. Amyloidosis is a common complication *****
- D. Abdominal pain
- E. Myopathy

350. The most common cause of septic arthritis is:

- A. Staphylococcus*****
- B. Pneumococcal infection
- C. Gram-negative bacilli
- D. Trauma
- E. Intra-articular injection

351. Recognized complications of ulcerative colitis include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Cholangitis
- B. Arthropathy
- C. Toxic megacolon
- D. Increased incidence of carcinoma of colon
- E. Erythema marginatum*****

352. ALL of the following are causes of hyperuricemia, EXCEPT:

- A. High dose aspirin*****
- B. Chronic renal disease
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Alcohol
- E. Leukemia

353. Vitiligo is associated with ALL of the following, EXCEPT;

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis*****
- C. Pernicious anemia
- D. Diabetes mellitus
- E. Thyrotoxicosis

354. The most frequent and clinically important vitamin deficiency developing in patients with cholestatic liver disease is which of the following:

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin B 12
- D. Vitamin B 1
- E. Vitamin K*****

355. The most common clinical picture of renal cell carcinoma is:

- A. Pyrexia
- B. Hematuria*****
- C. Mass in the flank
- D. Left sided varicocele
- E. Flank pain

356. ALL of the following may occur in myxedema, EXCEPT:

- A. Ataxia
- B. Deafness

- C. Clonus*****
- D. Pericardial effusion
- E. Alopecia

357. The commonest symptom of bronchial carcinoma is:

- A. Cough*****
- B. Chest pain
- C. Cough and pain
- D. Coughing blood
- E. Hoarseness

358. ALL of the following are clinical features of lead poisoning,

EXCEPT:

- A. Anorexia and vomiting
- B. Anemia
- C. Diarrhea *****
- D. Wrist and foot drop
- E. Encephalopathy

359. Causes of hypercalcaemia include ALL of the following,

EXCEPT:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- C. Osteomalacia *****
- D. Multiple myeloma
- E. Bronchogenic carcinoma

360. ALL of the following are signs of upper motor neurone lesion,

EXCEPT:

- A. Increase in tone
- B. Hyperreflexia
- C. Fasciculation*****
- D. An extensor plantar reflex
- E. Loss of abdominal reflexes

361. Causes of hematemesis include ALL of the following,

EXCEPT.:

- A. Peptic ulcer

- B. Acute erosive gastritis
- C. Gastric carcinoma
- D. Pancreatic carcinoma*****
- E. Mallory-Weiss syndrome

362. Which of the following has the greatest effect in enhancing calcium absorption from the gastrointestinal tract:

- A. 25-hydroxycholecalciferol
- B. 24, 25-dihydroxycholecalciferol
- C. 1, 25-dihydroxycholecalciferol *****
- D. Parathyroid hormone
- E. Calcitonine

363. Macroglossia may occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:?

- A. Down's syndrome
- B. Hypothyroidism (cretinism)
- C. Acromegaly
- D. Cushing's disease
- E. Primary amyloidosis*****

364. Signs of lower motor neuron lesion include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Clonus *****
- B. Hypotonia
- C. Muscle wasting
- D. Hyporeflexia
- E. Muscular weakness

365. The management of hyperkalemia include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. IV calcium gluconate
- B. IV ammonium chloride*****
- C. IV glucose and insulin
- D. IN sodium bicarbonate
- E. IV furosemide

366. Causes of epilepsy include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Brain tumor

- D. Acute bronchopneumonia *****
- E. Head injury

367. In isolated left ventricular failure the following are usually found, EXCEPT:

- A. Orthopnoea
- B. Third heart sound
- C. Bilateral basal crepitations
- D. Pulsus alternans
- E. Lower limb edema*****

368. The most common pathogen in urinary tract infection is which of the following:

- A. Streptococcus fecalis
- B. Klebsiella pneumonia
- C. Escherichia coli*****
- D. Staphylococcus aureus
- E. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

369. ALL of the following are features of severe asthma, EXCEPT:

- A. Tachycardia of more than 130/min
- B. Pulsus paradoxus of more than 30 mm Hg
- C. Loud wheezy chest *****
- D. Cyanosis
- E. PEFR below 100l/min

370. ALL of the following are viral disease, EXCEPT:

- A. Warts
- B. AIDS
- C. Herpes zoster
- D. Lyme disease *****
- E. Varicella

371. ALL of the following can cause confusion, EXCEPT :

- A. Meningitis
- B. Subdural hematoma
- C. Hypertensive encephalopathy
- D. Cerebro-vascular accident

E. Multiple sclerosis*****

372. Hematemesis may be seen in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Bronchial adenoma
- B. Mitral stenosis
- C. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- D. Uncomplicated bronchial asthma *****
- E. Tuberculosis

373. The most common cause of chronic pancreatitis is:

- A. Protein malnutrition
- B. Hyperlipidemia
- C. Alcohol*****
- D. Idiopathic
- E. Post ERCP

374. ALL of the following are side effects of digoxin therapy, EXCEPT:

- A. Nausea and vomiting
- B. Yellow vision
- C. AV block
- D. Ventricular extrasystole
- E. Insomnia*****

375. ALL of the following are complications of diabetes, EXCEPT:

- A. Sixth cranial nerve palsy
- B. Cataract
- C. Alopecia *****
- D. Albuminuria
- E. Painful neuropathy

376. ALL of the following are TRUE about hepatitis B infection EXCEPT:

- A. May be transmitted sexually
- B. Can cause chronic active hepatitis
- C. Hepatoma is recognized complication
- D. Vaccination is available
- E. Recovery is invariable*****

377. Which of the following is NOT associated streptococcal glomerulonephritis:

- A. Hematuria
- B. Fatty casts*****
- C. Red blood cell casts
- D. Edema
- E. Oliguria

378. Causes of hypertension include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Pheochromocytoma
- B. Cohn's syndrome
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Renal artery stenosis
- E. Zollinger - Ellison's syndrome*****

379. ALL of the following are sero-negative arthritis, EXCEPT:?

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Psoriatic arthritis
- C. Reiter's syndrome
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Reactive arthritis

380. The following are TRUE about multiple sclerosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Causes parasthesia
- B. Diplopia is a feature
- C. Is a remitting and relapsing disease
- D. Causes urinary symptoms
- E. More common in elderly*****

381. In which of the following diseases would you expect to find the nephrotic syndrome:?

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Acute glomerulonephritis
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Mild hypertension
- E. Amyloidosis*****

382. Causes of epilepsy include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Encephalitis
- B. Brain tumor
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Head injury
- E. Acute bronchopneumonia*****

383. Huge splenomegaly (more than 10 cm) occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Chronic granulocytic leukemia
- B. Myelofibrosis
- C. Malaria
- D. Kala Azar
- E. Infectious mononucleosis*****

384. Causes of carpal tunnel syndrome occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Acromegaly
- B. Myxedema
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. May be idiopathic
- E. Ankylosing spondylitis*****

385. ALL of the following are used in the treatment of :acute myocardial infarction, EXCEPT:

- A. Morphine
- B. Streptokinase
- C. Nitroglycerin
- D. Aspirin
- E. Salbutamol*****

386. Which of the following is characteristic feature of acute gonococcal urethritis:

- A. Dysuria*****
- B. Genital ulceration
- C. High fever
- D. Generalized lymphadenopathy
- E. Sweating

387. Signs of hypercapnia include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- a. Confusion
- b. Papilloedema
- c. Cold extremities
- d. A large pulse volume *****
- e. Coma

388. Bloody diarrhea is caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Cholera*****
- C. Colonic carcinoma
- D. Bacillary dysentery
- E. Shistosomiasis

389. Interstitial nephritis may be caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Phenacetin
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Furosemide *****
- D. Digoxin
- E. Garamycin

390. Polycythemia may be secondary to ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Heavy smoking
- B. Right to the left shunt
- C. Hepatoma
- D. Multiple myeloma *****
- E. High altitude

391. ALL of the following are TRUE about AIDS, EXCEPT:

- A. Has long incubation period
- B. Carriers are usually not infectious *****
- C. Kaposi sarcoma is a feature
- D. Dementia may occur
- E. Vaccine is not available

392. Acute erosive gastritis is best diagnosed by:

- A. History
- B. Gastric analysis

- C. Endoscopy*****
- D. Double-contrast upper GI
- E. Capsule biopsy

393. ALL of the following may precipitate hepatic encephalopathy in a patient with liver cirrhosis, EXCEPT:

- A. Infection
- B. Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
- C. High protein diet
- D. Neomycin therapy *****
- E. Paracentesis

394. Increased skin pigmentation can occur in ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Primary biliary cirrhosis
- B. Hemochromatosis
- C. Renal failure
- D. Addison's disease
- E. Hypopituitarism*****

395. Polydipsia and polyuria is caused by ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Chronic renal failure
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Primary polydipsia (hysterical)
- E. Hyperkalemia*****

396. Signs of Grave's disease include ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Exophthalmus
- B. Pretibial myxedema
- C. Diffuse goitre
- D. Slow-relaxing of the ankle jerk *****
- E. Lid lag

397. In a patient with anemia ALL of the following might suggest the presence of iron deficiency anemia, except:

- A. Microcytosis
- B. Koilonychia
- C. Peripheral neuropathy*****
- D. High iron binding capacity
- E. Low serum ferritin

398. In sarcoidosis which of the following is true:

- A. Is commonest in those over 60 years of age
- B. Should always be treated with steroids*****
- C. Presenting with erythema nodosum has good prognosis
- D. Tuberculin test usually positive
- E. Usually responds to antituberculous therapy

399. An exudative pleural effusion may be due to ALL of the following, EXCEPT;

- A. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- B. Congestive cardiac failure *****
- C. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- D. Acute pancreatitis
- E. Mesothelioma

400. Obese persons are at increased risk for ALL of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Cholelithiasis
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypothyroidism*****
- D. Hypertension
- E. Hypertriglyceridemia

MCQ of 4

1. A normal kidneyall are true except

6th

- A. erythropoietin is secreted by peritubular cells in response to hypoxia
- B. :- hydroxylates 1- hydroxycholecalciferol to its active form
- C. renin is secreted from the juxta glomerular apparatus
- D. locally produced prostaglandins have a very important role in maintaining renal perfusion
- E. 90% of the erythropoietin comes from the kidneys and 10 % from the liver.

2. Contraindications to renal biopsy ...all are true except

R

- A. severe hemophilia
- B. platelets count of 10000 /mm³
- C. uncontrolled hypertension
- D. :- renal size less than 80% predicted
- E. biopsy from a single kidney is a relative contraindication

3. Proteinuriaare true except

R

- A. standard sticks usually miss Bence Jones protein
- B. in myeloma it is due to protein overflow rather than amyloidosis
- C. the majority of the daily excreted protein is Tamm Horsfall mucoprotein
- D. :- albumin / creatinine ratio on a random urine sample is less than 2.5 in females and less than 3.5 in males
- E. Positive dipstick for protein may occur in fever per se

4. Alport's syndromeall are true except

R,4th

- A. ? the second commonest inherited cause of renal disease
- B. ? usually autosomal recessive
- C. ? bilateral anterior lenticonus is the usual eye manifestation
- D. ? sensory neural deafness usually to high tone first.
- E. ? the pathological hallmark is progressive degeneration of the glomerular basement membrane

5. In medullary sponge kidneyall are true except

- A. ? it is sporadic not genetic
- B. ? has a characteristic picture on IVU
- C. :-) the cysts are confined to the proximal tubules
- D. ? the prognosis is generally good
- E. ? nephrocalcinosis may be seen on the KUB film

6. Fanconi's Syndrome (Renal tubular acidosis type II)...All are true except R

- A. ? glycosuria is present with normal blood sugar
- B. ? aminoaciduria does not result in malnutrition
- C. ? may be caused by Wilson's disease
- D. ☺ hypercalciuria is profound
- E. ? very large amounts of bicarbonate are need in the treatment

7. In Type I distal renal tubular acidosis ...all are true except

6th

- A. ? may cause osteomalacia in adults and rickets in children
- B. ? nephrocalcinosis is seen

- C. ? hypokalemia is present with normal anion gap metabolic acidosis
- D. :-) characterized by a negative urine anion gap
- E. ? inability to form acidic urine in the context of systemic acidosis is the hallmark of the disease

sup
NCG

1-Bilateral sixth cranial nerve palsies may occur in all of the following except:

- A. Tuberculous meningitis
- B. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- C. The Guillain-Barré syndrome
- D. Raised intracranial pressure
- E. Motor neuron disease

2- Bilateral facial weakness is feature of all off the following except:

- A. The Guillain-Barré syndrome
- B. Myasthenia gravis
- C. Pontine glioma
- D. Multiple sclerosis
- E. Sarcoidosis

3- A lesion of the sixth cervical root is commonly associated with:

- A. Sensory loss of the middle finger
- B. Weakness of biceps and brachioradialis
- C. a depressed or absent triceps jerk
- D. prolapse of the C6/7 intervertebral disc
- E. weakness of finger extension.

4-Multiple sclerosis:

- A. affects both sexes equally
- B. may present with hemiparesis
- C. is often associated with a CSFprotein of greater than 1g/l
- D. commonly gives rise to depressed or absent tendon reflexes
- E. often relapses during pregnancy

5- In patients with Parkinson s disease:

- A. there is a higher than average incidence of cigarette smoking
- B. there is loss of pigmrted neurones in the substantia nigra and locus coeruleus
- C. tremor is decreased at rest
- D. symptoms which are unilateral initially remain so
- E. there is a good response to L-dopa in over 90 per cent

6- Chorea may be associated with all of the following except:

- A. use of the contraceptive pill
- B. acanthocytosis
- C. myxoedema
- D. systemic lupus erythematosus
- E. polycythaemia rubra vera

- 7- The neurological manifestations of sarcoidosis include all of the following except:
- A. elevated protein level in the CSF
 - B. meningeal infiltration
 - C. myopathy
 - D. multiple polyneuropathy
 - E. bilateral Bells palsy
- 8- The neurological complications of chronic renal failure include all of the following except:
- A. myoclonus
 - B. proximal myopathy
 - C. Parkinsonism
 - D. Dementia
 - E. Ekbom's syndrome
- 9- In a patient with diplopia which one of the following findings is Most suggestive of myasthenia gravis?
- A. Symmetrical external ocular weakness
 - B. Preserved papillary light reflex with absent accommodation reflex
 - C. Thymoma on computed tomography scan (CT scan) of the chest
 - D. Elevated creatinine phosphokinase (CPK)
 - E. proptosis
- 10- Which one of the following features is MOST typical of cavernous sinus thrombosis?
- A. Double vision on looking upward
 - B. Papilloedema is nearly feature
 - C. Ipsilateral lower motor facial nerve palsy
 - D. Loss of pin prick sensation around the chin area
 - E. Difficulty in swallowing
- 11- Which one of the following structures within the central nervous system (CNS) is LEAST pain sensitive?
- A. Pia matter
 - B. Dura matter
 - C. Cranial nerve X
 - D. Parietal lobe veins
 - E. Middle cerebral artery
- 12- Which one of the following is MOST suggestive of essential tremor ?
- A. Often associated with cogwheel rigidity

- B. Improve with intentional movement
- C. Made worse with alcohol
- D. Strong familial tendency
- E. Tends to improve with age

13- Which one of the following is MOST suggestive of a lesion of sciatic nerve ?

- A. Absent knee tendon jerk
- B. Foot drop
- C. Inability to flex the hip
- D. Decreased sensation on anterior thigh and medial leg
- E. Intervertebral disc prolapse at L2/L3 levels

14- Which one of the following pathological abnormalities is characteristically found in patient with Parkinson's disease?

- A. Mallory bodies
- B. Lewy bodies
- C. Neurofibrillary tangles
- D. Pick bodies
- E. Negri bodies

15- Chorea is a recognized feature of each of the following disorders EXCEPT ?

- A. Wilson's disease
- B. Haemochromatosis
- C. Long term use of the oral contraceptive pill
- D. Lupus erythematosus
- E. Polycythaemia rubra vera

16- Autonomic neuropathy is rarely encountered in which one of the following conditions?

- A. Shy-Drager syndrome
- B. Guillain-Barré syndrome
- C. Amyloidosis
- D. Chronic alcoholism
- E. Myasthenia gravis

17- In multiple sclerosis each of the following is true EXCEPT ?

- A. Symptoms worsen with elevation of body temperature
- B. Pregnancy has no ill effect on the course of the disease
- C. Bilateral facial nerve palsy occurs in 50% of cases
- D. Predominant sensory symptoms at presentation carry better prognosis
- E. Interferon- alpha reduces the relapse frequently in selected case

18- Human prion disease comprises each of the following disorders EXCEPT ?

- A. Kuru
- B. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- C. Gerstmann Sträussler disease

- D. Fatal familial disease
 - E. Progressive Multifocal leucoencephalopathy
- 19- Elevated cerebrospinal fluid gamma globulin concentration has been described in each of the following EXCEPT?
- A. Myasthenia gravis
 - B. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis
 - C. Cerebral lupus
 - D. Multiple sclerosis
 - E. Guillain-Barré syndrome
- 20- Which one of the following is NOT true regarding primary empty sella syndrome ?
- A. The pituitary gland is congenitally absent
 - B. Cerebrospinal fluid rhinorrhoea is recognized presenting feature
 - C. More common in multiparous women
 - D. Associated with systemic hypertension
 - E. Complete pituitary evaluation may reveal low TSH
- 21- With regard to benign intracranial hypertension (BIH) each of the following is true EXCEPT ?
- A. Loss of vision is the only serious complication
 - B. Papilloedema is almost always present
 - C. The CSF pressure recording is within normal limit in 50% of cases
 - D. Long term steroids therapy is possible aetiological factor
 - E. Diplopia when manifest is usually a false localizing sign

Rheumatic
disease

1-A 37 year old female teacher present with 2 weeks history of small joints pain and stiffness in her hands and feet. Which of the differential diagnosis is the least likely explanation for her symptoms:

- a. Rheumatoid arthritis
- b. Viral arthritis
- c. Fibromyalgia
- d. Connective tissue disease
- e. Psoriatic arthritis.

2-A patient with small airway involvement secondary to her rheumatoid arthritis attend clinic complaining of progressive shortness of breath. The most clinically relevant parameter on standard pulmonary function testing is:

- a. High FEF 25-75
- b. Low DLCO
- c. Reduction in lung volume
- d. Increase FEV1/FVC ratio
- e. None of the above

3-Which of the following is not included in the American collage of rheumatology (ACR) diagnostic criteria for SLE?

- a. Thrombocytopenia.
- b. High ANA titer.
- c. Psychosis.
- d. Alopecia.
- e. Photosensitivity.

4-Disproportionate rise in CRP compared to ESR is typically found in which of the following clinical situation?

- a. PMR.
- b. Sepsis in a patient with SLE.
- c. Active vasculitis.
- d. Cerebral lupus.
- e. Psoriatic arthritis.

5-which of the following types of arthritis is not seen in psoriatic arthritis?

- a. Symmetrical small joint arthropathy.
- b. Jaccouds arthropathy.
- c. Sacroiliitis.
- d. Monoarthritis.
- e. DIP joint arthropathy.

6-In septic arthritis. Which of the following pairing is most commonly found in hospital practice?

- a. Ankle joint and staph aureus.
- b. Knee joint and MRSA
- c. Wrist joint and B-hemolytic streptococci
- d. Knee joint and staph aureus
- e. Hip joint and staph aureus

7-Which of the following is not a recognized risk factor for osteoporosis?

- a. Early menarche
- b. Smoking

- c.Low dietary calcium
- d.Sedentary life style
- e.Slender body habitus.

8-All the following are rheumatic manifestation of malignancy with the exception of which one?

- a.Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy.
- b.Gout
- c.Degenerative joint changes
- d.Dermatomyositis
- e.Cryoglobulinemia.

9- Most common cause for erythema nodosum is:

- a.Drugs
- b.Behcet syndrome
- c.Idiopathic

d.Sarcoidosis

e.Infections

10- Drugs induced lupus include all the following except:

- a.Hydroxychloroquine
- b.tetracycline
- c.procainamide
- d.hydralazine
- e.methyldopa

Key :

- 1-c
- 2-a
- 3-d
- 4-b
- 5-b
- 6-d
- 7-a
- 8-c
- 9-c
- 10-a

MCQ - 1/1/16

Internal medicine

A-all of the following are macrocytic anemia except:

- 1-b12 deficiency
- 2-folate deficiency
- 3-hypothyroidism
- 4-hyperthyroidism)

B-anti dot for paracetamol poisoning is:

- 1-ethanol
- 2-atropin sulfate
- 3- nalxone
- 4- n-acetylcystien)

c-all the following can cause huge splenomegaly except:

- 1-hyperspleenism
- 2-malaria
- 3-skel cell anaemia
- 4-gauchers syndrome
- 5-idiopathic)

d-The relationship between doctors and doctors with non-flu patients called:

- 1- Rate
- 2- Ratio)
- 3- Incidence
- 4- Prevalance
- 5-

E-THE ANTIDOT DOT FOR HEPARIN POISISNIG IS:

- 1-ethanol
- 2-atropin sulfate
- 3- nalxone
- 4-n-acetylcystien
- 5- Protamine sulfate)

F- all the following are pictures of horners syndrome except:

- 1-Portosis)

G- helicobacter pylori is a:

- 1-Gram-negative bacilli)
- 2-Gram-negative cocci

H-ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CAN CAUSE HYPERNATREMIA:

- 1-DIABETES INSIPIDUS)

I-ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS COMPLICATIONS OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION:

- 1- HYPERKALAEMIA)

J-ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARE A PICTURE OF HYPERTHYROIDISM EXCEPT:

- 1-LACK OF APPETITE)

k- about iron site of absorption is:

- 1- Stomach
- 2- Small bowel
- 3- Terminal ileum
- 4- Duodenum and jejunum)

1- A 20 year old female presented with leg pain weakness, investigations showed low

vitamin D, ↑ PTH, ↓ Calcium, ↓ Hb, ↓ MCV, ↑ RDW

The most appropriate test to diagnose the cause is:

A- Anti transglutaminase antibodies

B- .

C- .

2- 25 y/o female, presented with leg pain, gum bleeding, ecchymosis, which of the

following vitamins may be deficient:

A- Vitamin A

B- Vitamin B12

C- Vitamin C

D- Vitamin D

E- Vitamin E

3- 20 y/o female, c/o headache, chest pain, dizziness, she came to ER, while waiting she started to have SOB, perioral numbness, palpitations, what is the most appropriate next step in management:

A- Start her on dextrose

B- Let her breathe in a paper bag

C- CXR

D- .

4- 19 y/o medical student, c/o chest pain, palpitations, SOB, feeling of impending death,

the symptoms occurs every time he studies, the most likely diagnosis:

A- Conversion disorder

B- Panic attack

C- Somatiform disorder

D- Hypochondriasis

5- 35 y/o female, presented with bone pain, generalized weakness, labs showed

↓ PTH, ↓ Ca, NL vit D

The most likely diagnosis is:

A- 1α hydroxylase deficiency

B- Hypoparathyroidism

C- Vit D deficiency

D- .

6- 55 y/o male presented with generalized weakness, he started lasix recently, the most likely electrolyte abnormality is:

A- Hyperkalemia

B- Hypokalemia

C- Hypernatremia

D- Hyponatremia

E- Hypocalcemia

7- 50 y/o DM pt, on insulin, presented with DKA, ABGs showed pH 7.05, HCO_3^- 12, K 3.1

the best management is:

A- Fluids, insulin, K, HCO_3

B- Fluids, insulin, K

C- Fluids, insulin, HCO_3

D- Insulin only

E- Fluids, K, HCO_3

8- 30 y/o male, Hx of arthritis, c/o SOB, ABGs showed:

pH 7.40 , CO_2 23, HCO_3 12,

Na 140, Cl 103, K 4.1

The acid base imbalance is:

A- Metabolic acidosis with respiratory compensation

B- Mixed metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis

C- Mixed metabolic alkalosis and respiratory acidosis

D- Mixed respiratory acidosis and metabolic acidosis

E- Normal ABGs

9- Thyroid storm can present with all except:

A- Fever

B- Seizures

C- Weakness

D- Very high T_3 , T_4 compared to hyperthyroidism

10- Hyponatremia can present with all except:

A- Bradycardia

B- Hyperthermia

C- Fever

D- Seizures

11- 30 y/o patient presented to ER with headache, fever, +ve meningeal signs, best next

step in management:

A- Give ceftriaxone and vancomycin

B- Do CT first then lumbar puncture

C- Transfer him to medical ward to do LP

D- .

12- Scleroderma patient with esophageal involvement, manometric studies will show:

A- Absent peristalsis, ↓ LES tone

B- Absent peristalsis, ↑ LES tone

C- Positive peristalsis, ↓ LES tone

D- Positive peristalsis, ↑ LES tone

13- 29 y/o female, DM type I, found to have jaundice. Labs showed:

↑ ALT, ↑ AST

+ve ANA

+ve ASMA

-ve antimitochondrial antibodies

NL alkaline phosphatase

The most likely diagnosis is:

A- PBC

B- PSC

C- Viral hepatitis

D- Autoimmune hepatitis

14- 30 y/o female nurse presented with ↓ level of consciousness, labs showed:

Glucose 30

↑ insulin

↑ C peptide

-ve sulphonylurea

The most likely cause:

A- Exogenous insulin

B- Insulinoma

C- MEN I

D- MEN II

15- 50 y/o male, asthmatic presented with palpitation, BP 130/85, ECG showed narrow QRS

complex, regular, absent P waves, best management is:

A- IV Propranolol

B- IV diltiazem

C- IV adenosine

D- D/C shock

E- IV amiodarone

16- In SIADH all can present except:

A- ↓ serum osmolality

B- ↓ serum sodium

C- ↑ urine sodium

D- Hyperkalemia

E- ↑ urine osmolality

17- H.pylori causes all of the following except:

A- MALT lymphoma

B- Gastric ulcers

C- Gastric adenocarcinoma

D- Duodenal ulcers

E- GERD

18- A patient known to have WPW syndrome, presented with A-Fib, stable vitals, the best management is:

A- IV verapamil

B- IV digoxin

C- D/C shock

D- IV amiodarone

19- 60 y/o male presented with chest pain, ECG shows ST elevation in V1-V6, BP 165/95, the patient had an episode of upper GI bleeding 6 months ago, the nearest cath lab is 2

hours away. Best next step:

A- Send him to cath lab immediately

B- Give him thrombolytics, because there is no contraindication

C- Don't give thrombolytics due to recent bleeding

D- Don't give thrombolytics due to high BP

E- Don't give thrombolytics due to high BP and recent bleeding

20- One of the following differentiate asthma from COPD:

A- Hyperreactive airways

B- Variability

C- Wheezes

D- Hyperinflation

21- 50 y/o male patient presented with 1 hour retrosternal chest pain, BP 85/62, JVP 10 cm,

ECG shows 3mm ST elevation in II,III, aVF and ST depression in V1-V4, troponin is negative, most likely diagnosis is:

- A- Unstable angina
- B- Stable angina
- C- Anterior wall MI
- D- Inferior wall and Rt ventricular MI

22- All of the following can cause false positive troponin except:

- A- Septic shock
- B- Pulmonary embolism
- C- Pulmonary edema
- D- Uncontrolled HTN
- E- Renal failure

23- All are features of metabolic syndrome except:

- A- BP > 135/85
- B- LDL > 160
- C- FBS > 110
- D- HDL < 50 in females
- E- Waist circumference > 40 inch in males

24- 20 y/o male, presented with fever, arthritis, ↑ ESR, ↑ brucella titer, best management is:

- A- Repeat titer in 3 months
- B- 6 weeks of doxycycline and rifampin
- C- 6 week of doxycycline
- D- 6 weeks of rifampin

25- 53 y/o male, DM, HTN, IHD, on the following medications:

Statin, insulin, beta blocker, and ACE inhibitors started recently, 1-2 weeks later he

presented with weakness, and labs showed:

K 7.1, FBS 300, CPK 300

The most likely cause of Hyperkalemia is:

- A- Hyperglycemia
- B- Rhabdomyolysis due to statins
- C- ACE inhibitors

A-4

b-4

c-4

d-2

e-5

f-1

g-1

h-1

i-1

j-1

k-4

1 A

2 C

3 B

4 B

5 B

6 B

7 B

8 B

9 D

10 B

11 A

12 A

13 D

14 B

15	B
16	D
17	E
18	D
19	B
20	B
21	D
22	D
23	B
24	B
25	C

9) The following medications can be used in step 1 management of Bronchial asthma as reliever therapy.

- ☒ A. Salbutamol
- B. Salmeterol
- C. Beclomethazone
- D. Fluticazone
- E. Leukotrein antagonist

2-1-1
M.C.G
2010

10) The following are considered as controller medications in Bronchial asthma management EXCEPT:

- A. Inhaled glucocorticosteroids
- B. Leukotriene modifiers
- ☒ C. Short-acting inhaled β 2-agonists
- D. Systemic glucocorticosteroids
- E. Theophylline

11) All of the following changes occur in COPD EXCEPT :

- A. Lung inflammation
- ☒ B. No Alveolar wall destruction
- C. Loss of elasticity
- D. Destruction of pulmonary capillary bed
- E. Increase in Inflammatory cells macrophages, CD8+ lymphocytes

12) Definite diagnosis of inflammatory bowel diseases by :

- A. History
- B. Clinical and rectal examination
- C. Colonoscopic findings
- D. Abdominal ultra sound
- ☒ E. Histopathology

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/

... associated with ulcerative colitis

- ☒ A. Heart burn
- B. Bloody diarrhea
- C. Abdominal Pain
- D. Fatigue
- E. Weight loss and anemia

6) All of the following investigation are beneficial in the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis EXCEPT :

- A. Stool studies
- B. Upper endoscopy
- C. Colonoscopy
- ☒ D. Abdominal X-RAY
- E. Serologic studies (ANCA)

7) Thyroid gland; all the following are true EXCEPT :

- A. Located anterior and caudal to the cartilages of larynx
- B. Normal weight 20 grams
- C. Follicles are the functional secretory units of thyroid gland
- ☒ D. Most of triiodothyronine is secreted by thyroid follicles
- E. Thyroglobuline has tyrosine incorporated in its molecule

8) A 28 yr old obese auxiliary nurse admitted with chest tightness and palpitation. Her pulse was 105 regular. T3 and T4 levels were normal and TSH was 0.03 (normal range 0.4-4.1 mIU/l). The thyroglobuline level was suppressed as ^{low} as thyroid uptake. The most likely diagnosis is :

- A. Graves disease
- B. Toxic multinodular goiter
- C. DeQuervin thyroiditis
- ☒ D. Factitious ^{the} thyrotoxicosis
- E. Plummer disease

106

Which of the following thyroid cancer has an increased incidence of metastasis to the lungs?

- A. Follicular thyroid cancer
- B. Papillary thyroid cancer
- ☒ C. Anaplastic thyroid cancer
- D. Thyroid lymphoma
- E. Medullary thyroid cancer

10) The following are recognized causes of Acute renal failure, EXCEPT:

- A. Good - pasture's syndrome ✓
- B. Hemolytic - Uraemic Syndrome (HUS)
- ☒ C. Minimal Change Disease (MCD)
- D. Scleroderma crisis
- E. Post infectious glomerulonephritis

11) Manifestations of the nephritic syndrome includes all of the following EXCEPT :

- A. Oliguria
- B. Hypertension
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Haematuria
- ☒ E. Peripheral neuropathy

12) Criteria of the nephrotic syndrome includes one of the following :

- A. Proteinuria < 3 gm /24 h
- B. Hypertension
- C. Pulmonary edema
- ☒ D. Hyperglycaemia
- E. Lipiduria

Which of the following are reversible risk factors for coronary artery disease EXCEPT:

- A. High Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL)
- B. Cigarette smoking
- ☒ C. Personality type A
- D. Systolic hypertension
- E. Diabetes Mellitus

4) A 65 year old male, presented complaining of retrosternal chest pain of 4 months duration. The pain precipitated with walking uphill, last 5 minutes, relieved with rest. Clinical examination was normal. Electrocardiogram: normal sinus rhythm. The most likely diagnosis is:

- ☒ A. Stable angina pectoris (تشنج)
- B. Unstable angina
- C. Chronic pericarditis
- D. Musculoskeletal
- E. Reflux esophagitis

5) All of the followings are true regarding chest pain of myocardial infarction EXCEPT:

- A. Duration more than 30 minutes
- B. Associated with nausea
- C. Relieved with sublingual nitrate
- D. Not related to breathing
- ☒ E. Left shoulder radiation

5) All of the followings are complications of myocardial infarction EXCEPT:

- A. Atrial fibrillation
- B. Heart failure
- C. Systemic embolization
- ☒ D. Endocarditis
- E. Papillary muscle rupture

of the following is most likely to be a cause of unstable angina?

- A. Severe HTN
- B. Anemia
- C. Fever
- ☒ D. Hypothyroidism
- E. Severe Aortic Stenosis

18) Hepatic encephalopathy in cirrhosis is typically precipitated by all EXCEPT:

- A. Infection
- B. Hypokalaemia
- C. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- ☒ D. Lactulose therapy
- E. Abdominal surgery

19) Primary site of folate absorption is:

- ☒ A. Proximal jejunum
- B. Duodenum
- C. Large bowel
- D. Stomach
- E. Esophagus

20) All can be associated with Sickle Cell Anemia EXCEPT :

- A. Vasoocclusive crisis ✓
- B. Infection ✓
- ☒ C. Bleeding disease ✓
- D. Organ damage ✓
- E. Chest Syndrome

21) Rheumatoid factor is not present in :

- A. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- B. SLE
- C. Systemic Sclerosis
- ☒ D. Psoriatic arthritis
- E. Old age

Side
Steroid effect will include all EXCEPT:

- ☒ A. Hypoglycaemia
- B. Hypertension
- C. Flushing
- D. Ache
- E. Cataract

4) Vitamin K dependent coagulation Factors may include all EXCEPT:

- A. Factor 2
- B. Factor 7
- C. Factor 9
- ☒ D. Factor 11
- E. Factor 10

5) All of the following diseases are well known causes of massive haemoptysis EXCEPT:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Bronchiectasis توسع الشعبات
- C. Aspergilloma فطر عفن في الرئة
- ☒ D. Acute pneumonia
- E. Mitral stenosis

5) Which of the following is classical feature of cardiac syncope?

- A. Gradual onset
- B. Warning symptoms
- ☒ C. Rapid recovery استعادة سريعة
- D. Residual neurological deficit
- E. Precipitated by sudden turning of the head

...with significant Coronary Artery Disease, which of the following has not been shown to improve survival and decrease coronary events:

- A. Statin drugs
- B. Beta blockers
- C. ACE inhibitors
- D. Aspirin
- ☒ E. Vitamin E

7) The following leads represent the inferior myocardium:

- A. I, AVL, and V6
- B. V2, V3, and V4
- C. AVR and V1
- D. V1-V6
- ☒ E. II, III, and AVF

28) The followings are recognized risk factors for colon cancer EXCEPT:

- A. Adenomatous polyp formation
- ☒ B. Hyperplastic polyp formation
- C. Familial polyposis coli
- D. Chronic ulcerative colitis
- E. Family history of colon cancer

29) A 25yr old man who just arrived from a trip overseas complains of bloody diarrhea for few days. the following is the least likely:

- ☒ A. Giardiasis
- B. Shigella enteritis
- C. Amoebic dysentery
- D. Campylobacter infection
- E. Ulcerative colitis

31) Regarding diabetes mellitus, all are true EXCEPT:

- A. Glycated hemoglobin is not used for the diagnosis
- B. The presence of glycosuria should warrant further investigations and should not be used as a diagnostic test per se
- C. Ketonuria per se is not pathognomonic for diabetes and may be found in normal people after prolonged fasting or exercise
- D. The fasting blood glucose is always preferred over the random one in the diagnosis
- E. The random blood glucose of more than 200 mg/dl on 2 or more occasions is diagnostic for diabetes mellitus (Not true)

32) Concerning the action of insulin, all are true EXCEPT:

- A. Decreases lipolysis
- B. Enhances the action of lipoprotein lipase
- C. The brain utilizes glucose in an insulin dependant fashion
- D. Enhances glycogen synthesis, protein synthesis and lipogenesis in insulin responsive tissues
- E. In the fasting state, low insulin levels increase glucose production by promoting hepatic glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis

33) The following diseases are autosomal recessive EXCEPT:

- A. Thalassemia
- B. Hemochromatosis
- C. Cystic fibrosis
- D. Frederick ataxia
- E. Familial adenomatous polyposis

33) In erythema nodosum associated findings include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Arthralgia
- B. Conjunctivitis
- C. Residual bruised appearance
- D. Ulceration
- E. Tenderness of lesions

A patient with dermatomyositis, abdominal pain, and an erythematous and painful eruption of the extremities 3 weeks after streptococcal upper respiratory infection probably has :

- ☒ A. Henock schoenlein syndrome
- B. Acute rheumatic fever
- C. Dermatomyositis
- D. Polyarteritis nodosa
- E. Sweet syndrome

35) One of the followings is a good prognostic factor for multiple sclerosis :

- A. Male gender
- B. Presence of motor and cerebellar symptoms
- C. Severe disability after the first attack
- ☒ D. Presentation with optic neuritis and sensory symptoms
- E. Numerous relapses within the first year negatively influence the clinical course

36) Weight gain is a known complication of one for the following drugs :

- ☒ A. Sodium valproate
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Topiramate
- D. Neurontin
- E. Penicillamine

37) The following statements regarding cluster headache are true EXCEPT :

- A. Affects approximately 0.1% of the population
- ☒ B. More common in females
- C. Similar to migraine, may have a familial predisposition
- D. The attack is often associated with autonomic features
- E. It has two forms, episodic and chronic

Bilateral medial longitudinal fasciculus lesions are seen most commonly in:

- A. SSPE
- ☒ B. Progressive supranuclear palsy
- C. Multiple sclerosis
- D. Botulism
- E. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy

9) A 60 yr old male patient presented to ER with hypotension (BP 70/40) & tachycardia (120/m), & warm peripheral extremities. Chest x ray showed left lower zone consolidation with air bronchogram. Echo done and ejection fraction was 30%. The most urgent medical action is :

- A. Septic work up and antibiotics
- B. Control of heart failure
- ☒ C. Vasopressors, dopamine or norepinephrine
- D. Limited and careful intravenous fluid infusion
- E. Intravenous fluid infusion for target mean BP of 65mmHg or CVP of 14- 16 mmHg

40) A 45yr old patient with severe nephritic syndrome is admitted with nausea, fever, and vomiting. BP 90/50 mmHg, HR 110/m, RR 20/m, pH 7.35, PaCO₂ 32mmHg, Na 132mmol/L, K 4.0mmol/L, CL 103mmol/L, HCO₃ 17mmol/L, albumin 1.5g/dl, BUN 20mg/dl, creatinin 1.4mg/dl. which one of the following acid base disorder is present :

- A. Anion gap metabolic acidosis
- B. Non anion gap metabolic acidosis
- C. Non anion gap metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis
- D. Anion and non anion gap metabolic acidosis
- ☒ E. None of the above

41) Regarding viral pneumonia, one of the following is correct :

- ☒ A. Influenza virus group c can cause epidemics in human ✓
- B. Amantadine is an effective medication for swine flue ✗
- C. Ahln1 virus is transmitted mainly through milk ✗
- D. Secondary bacterial pneumonia is more common than viral pneumonia ✗
- E. Specific radiological findings is characteristic for viral pneumonia ✗

...the an attack in susceptible patients are recognized to be precipitated by all EXCEPT:

- A. Exercise
- B. Crying
- C. Sudden changes of temperature
- ☒ D. Respiratory infection with mycoplasma pneumonia
- E. Ingestion of paracetamol

43) (مفردات) In sarcoidosis all are true EXCEPT:

- A. Splenomegaly is a recognized feature
- B. There is usually a hypergammaglobulinaemia
- C. Bilateral hilar symmetrical lymphadenopathy is the most common manifestation of acute disease
- D. Clubbing of fingers is usual when parenchymal lung disease is present
- ☒ E. Uveoparotid fever (herfordt's syndrome) is a rare manifestation
الحمى الغدية والفكية

44) Haemoptesis is not a feature of:

- A. Bronchitis
- ☒ B. Idiopathic pulmonary hemosidrosis
- C. Aspergilloma
- D. Goodpasture's syndrome
- E. Asbestosis

45) Clinical signs consistent with lobar pneumonia include all EXCEPT:

- A. Reduced chest movement
- B. Whispering pectoriloquy
- C. Pleural rub
- ☒ D. Deviation of the trachea
- E. Bronchial breathing

...the following conditions except seventh nerve lesion are seen in all
EXCEPT:

- A. Guillain Barre syndrome
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Leprosy
- D. Myasthenia gravis
- ☒ E. Pseudobulbar palsy

47) Endogenous depression is characterized by :

- A. Onset following loss of a loved one
- B. Difficulty in falling off to sleep
- ☒ C. Suicidal thoughts التفكير بالانتحار
- D. Rapid response to tricyclic antidepressants
- E. Pathognomonic EEG changes

8) Extra articular complications of rheumatoid arthritis include all
EXCEPT :

- ☒ A. Leucoerythroblastic anaemia
- B. Pericardial effusion
- C. Interstitial lung fibrosis
- D. Peripheral neuropathy
- E. Cytoid bodies in the retina

49) Patients with ankylosing spondylitis :

- A. Are exclusively young males
- B. Steroid therapy may prevent developing of calcification of vertebral ligaments
- ☒ C. May have associated peripheral joint involvement
- D. Die more frequently of leukaemia
- E. Radiological sacroiliitis is a very late sign

50) Recognized causes of haematemesis include all **EXCEPT :**

- A. Salicylate ingestion
- B. Oral iron tablets over dosage
- C. Severe burns
- ☒ D. Malabsorption syndrome
- E. Gastric cancer

52) The following are recognized features of hypothyroidism EXCEPT:

- A. Menorrhagia
- B. Clubbing
- C. Ascitis
- ☒ D. Cerebellar ataxia
- E. Normochromic anaemia

53) About prolactin, all are true EXCEPT:

- ☒ A. Is mainly controlled by hypothalamic releasing hormone
- B. Has no established function in males
- C. Secretions occurs in response to stress
- D. In excess, can lead to amenorrhea
- E. Secretions may be increased in primary hypothyroidism

54) Vitamin B12 absorption:

- A. Occurs at specific receptors sites in the jejunum
- B. Is accompanied by the entry of intrinsic factor into the blood stream
- ☒ C. May be impaired in patients with significant pancreatic insufficiency
- D. When impaired in the stagnant loop syndrome, can be corrected by intrinsic factor
- E. When impaired from any cause will result in low serum values within a few weeks

55) In carcinoma of the stomach, all are true EXCEPT:

- A. Is about 3 times more likely to occur in patients with pernicious anaemia than general population
- B. Has a positive association with blood group A
- ☒ C. Usually presents with recurrent haematemesis
- D. May give rise to krukemberg tumor of ovaries
- E. Is a late complication of partial gastrectomy for Duodenal Ulcer

56) Incontinence of urine, all are true EXCEPT:

- A. May respond to treatment of urinary infection
- B. Is a feature of chronic retention of urine
- C. May be induced by a diuretics
- D. Is less common in mobile patients
- ☒ E. Is commonly due to disease of the posterior pituitary

Sub L

Internal Medicine (Internship Exa.)

Question Number	Key Answer
1	A
2	C
3	B
4	E
5	A
6	D
7	D
8	D
9	B
10	C
11	E
12	D
13	C
14	A
15	E
16	D
17	D
18	A
19	A
20	C
21	D
22	A
23	D
24	D
25	C
26	E
27	E
28	B
29	A
30	E
31	C
32	E
33	D
34	A
35	D
36	A
37	B
38	B
39	C
40	E
41	A
42	D
43	E
44	B
45	D
46	E
47	C
48	A
49	C
50	D

Question Number	Key Answer
51	D
52	A
53	C
54	C
55	E

6, 8, 12, 15

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TEXT EXAMINATION

KJL 24

All of the following are risk factors for the development of ischemic heart disease, except:

- I. Hypertension
 - II. Male sex
 - III. Diabetes mellitus
 - IV. High HDL cholesterol
 - V. Stress
- All of the following are risk factors for the development of ischemic heart disease.

Antibiotic prophylaxis are indicated in all of the following conditions, except:

- I. Rheumatic fever
- II. Infective endocarditis
- III. Malaria
- IV. Tuberculosis
- V. Brucellosis

All of the following are causes of papilloedema, except:

- I. Intracranial mass
- II. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- III. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- IV. Cerebral retention
- V. Benign intracranial hypertension

Cigarette smoking is a risk factor for the development of all of the following, except:

- I. Emphysema
- II. Coronary heart disease
- III. Cancer of cervix
- IV. Peripheral vascular disease
- V. Cholelithiasis

All of the following are causes of sinus tachycardia, except:

- I. Fever
- II. Hyperthyroidism
- III. Pregnancy
- IV. Anemia
- V. Cardiac failure

The definitive diagnosis of pulmonary embolism is best made by:

- I. Arterial blood gas analysis
- II. Chest X-ray
- III. ECG
- IV. Lung scan

✓ Pulmonary arteriography

V. Pulmonary arteriography

All of the following are complications of diabetes mellitus except :

- I. Macroglossia
- II. Background retinopathy
- III. Cataracts
- IV. Mononeuritis multiplex
- V. Impotence

complications of DM
1) Diabetic ketoacidosis
2) vascular disorders
3) infect focus
4) Diabetic foot
5) Diabetic neuropathy

All of the following about Typhoid fever are true, except :

- I. Is caused by salmonella typhi
- II. Leucopenia is present
- III. Blood culture is positive during the first week
- IV. Chloramphenicol is drug of choice
- V. Severe diarrhea is a prominent symptom

incubation 3-5 days
spread stool - fecal
clinical
1) constipation, diarrhoea, vomiting
2) Steep ladder - rising fever
3) cough
4) Rose spots Rash on back, upper abdomen, crops
5) Delirium, stupor
6) Hemorrhagic rash (petechiae)
7) Chloramphenicol

In the management of status epilepticus, the first step is :

- I. Diazepam I.V
- II. Phenytoin I.V
- III. Open airways
- IV. Hypertonic glucose I.V
- V. Phenobarbital

All of the following are clinical features of hypothyroidism except :

- I. Deafness
- II. Loss of weight
- III. Dry skin
- IV. Slow relaxing reflexes
- V. Carpal tunnel syndrome

clinical features of hypothyroidism
1) slow relaxing reflexes
2) weight gain
3) cold intolerance
4) dry and cold and yellow skin
5) bradycardia
6) myxedema (swelling of face, feet, eyelids)
7) hypothyroidism, hypothyroidism, cardiac enlargement and so on

All of the following can cause systolic murmur, except

- I. Aortic regurgitation
- II. Aortic stenosis
- III. Pulmonary stenosis
- IV. Atrial septal defect
- V. Mitral regurgitation

Causes of malabsorption include all of the following except :

- I. Celiac disease
- II. Pancreatic insufficiency
- III. Intestinal lymphoma
- IV. Crohn's disease
- V. Irritable bowel syndrome

causes of malabsorption
1) Deficiency of bile acid
2) Gastroenterostomy
3) tropical sprue
4) Radiation enteritis
5) Whipple's disease
6) Lactase deficiency

- II. Hepatitis B
- III. Hepatitis C
- IV. Hepatitis A
- V. Biliary cirrhosis

All of the following are causes of metabolic acidosis, except :

- I. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- II. Alcohol poisoning - ?
- III. Uremia
- IV. Lactic acidosis
- V. Vomiting

All of the following about iron are correct, except :

- I. Ferrous iron absorbed better than ferric
- II. Iron absorption takes place in the terminal ileum
- III. The average daily iron intake 10-20 mg
- IV. Alcohol increase iron absorption
- V. Iron deficiency anaemia is the commonest anaemia

All of the following are used in the treatment of hyperkalemia, except :

- I. Intravenous glucose plus soluble insulin
- II. Intravenous 10% calcium gluconate
- III. Intravenous sodium bicarbonate
- IV. Dialysis
- V. Amiloride

Handwritten notes:
 Give Calcium gluconate slowly 10ml - 10%
 Give 50ml - 50% glucose + 5-10 unit soluble insul
 Give 500ml - 20% glucose + 5-10 unit soluble NaHCO₃ Bicarbonate sodium 1.26%
 dialysis is measure of last

All of the following can cause palmar erythema, except :

- I. Epilepsy
- II. Alcoholism
- III. Rheumatoid arthritis
- IV. Pregnancy
- V. Polycythemia

Handwritten notes:
 Cause
 1) Cirrhosis
 2) Hyperthyroidism

All of the following are causes of pruritus, except :

- I. scabies
- II. Pheochromocytoma
- III. Uremia
- IV. Obstructive jaundice
- V. Pregnancy

Handwritten notes:
 Local causes
 1) Eczema 2) scabies 3) lichen planus 4) Dermatitis
 5) Hypertension 6) Hodgkin's Disease
 Systemic causes
 1) liver disease 2) Bile 3) Chronic Renal failure 4) lymphoma
 5) polycythemia 6) disease 7) Pregnancy 8) Drug reaction
 9) Iron deficiency anemia 10) Thyroid disease

All of the following are causes of tremor, except :

- I. Parkinsonism
- II. Familial
- III. Hypoglycemia
- IV. Hypoparathyroidism
- V. Anxiety

Handwritten notes:
 Resting tremor - 1) Parkinsonism
 Postural tremor - 1) Anxiety 2) Thyrotoxicosis 3) alcohol 4) Drugs 5) hepatic encephalopathy 6) Coz retention 7) Wilson's Disease 8) syphilis 9) Familial
 Intention tremor - 1) Chorea 2) ataxia 3) hemiballismus
 Hypoglycemia

All of the following are causes of cervical lymph node enlargement, except:

- I. Infectious mononucleosis
- II. Toxoplasmosis
- III. Cytomegalovirus infection
- IV. Rheumatic fever
- V. Tuberculosis

Handwritten note:
 Any infection its causes of cervical lymph node enlargement

Signs of severity in an asthmatic attack include all of the following, except:

- I. Loud wheezes on chest auscultation
- II. Cyanosis
- III. PCO₂ of 7. mmHg
- IV. Pulses paradoxus of 4. mmHg
- V. FEV under 1. liter

- 1) Fatigue
- 2) PCO₂ less than 60 mmHg
- 3) Silent chest
- 4) Inability to maintain lying position
- 5) Cyanosis

Indications for splenectomy include all of the following except:

- I. Hereditary spherocytosis
- II. Chronic ITP
- III. Myelofibrosis
- IV. Tropical sprue
- V. Hodgkin's lymphoma

All of the following about Behcet's disease are correct except:

- I. Oral ulceration
- II. Genital ulceration
- III. Erythema multiforme
- IV. Iritis
- V. Polyarthrits

- Clinical Multy organ inflammatory disease
- 1) Arthritis
 - 2) eyes pain, + light
 - 3) colitis
 - 4) meningoenephalitis
 - 5) increased intracranial pressure, brain st
 - 6) diminished to diminution of

All of the following are useful in the treatment of pulmonary oedema, except:

- I. Oxygen
- II. Furosemide
- III. B₁ blockers
- IV. Morphine
- V. Aminophylline

- treatment
- 1) venodilators
 - 2) Inotropic agents
 - 3) Diuretic

All of the following are major criteria of rheumatic fever except:

- I. Fever
- II. Carditis
- III. Polyarthrits
- IV. Chorea
- V. Subcutaneous nodules

- Major criteria
- 1) Fever
 - 2) Arthralgia
 - 3) Previous Rheumatic fever
 - 4) Raised ESR / C-reactive Protein
 - 5) leucocytosis
 - 6) Prolonged PR interval on ECG

Systemic sclerosis may result in all of the following except:

- I. Dysphagia
- II. Pulmonary fibrosis
- III. Renal failure

- clinical
- 1) skin
 - 2) vascularsystem Ray phenom.
 - 3) GIT
 - 4) heart
 - 5) kidney
 - 6) lung
 - 7) joint

All of the following drugs are used in treatment of duodenal ulcer

except:

- I. Sucralfate
- II. Calcium antagonists
- III. Bismuth
- IV. Pirenzepine
- V. H₂-receptor antagonists

treatment

① H₂ receptor antagonist

1) Ranitidine (Zantac)

2) Cimetidine (Tagamet)

3) Famotidine (Pantoloc)

4) Nizatidine

② Proton pump inhibitors

1) Omeprazole 20mg daily

2) Lansoprazole

③ Drug enhancing muc defense

1) Sucralfate (Culsan)

2) Bismuth (DE-NO)

3) Prostaglandin anal.

4) Misoprostol (Cy)

5) Antacid (Symp. mucaine)

6) Polychrol

All of the following can cause erythema nodosum, except:

- I. Streptococcal infections
- II. Tuberculosis
- III. Leprosy
- IV. Sarcoidosis
- V. Amyloidosis

Induce - Painful, red, raised lesions on shin front

cause

1) Drugs (Sulfonamides)

2) Bacteria (Streptococ, TB, leprosy, mycobacterium)

3) Chlamydia

4) Sarcoidosis

5) Leptospirosis

Uncontrolled hypertension increases the risk of all of the following,

except:

- I. Early death
- II. Myocardial infarction
- III. Pulmonary embolism
- IV. Cerebral haemorrhage
- V. Confusional state

CNS

1) Stroke

2) Hypertensive encephalopathy

3) Retina

4) Heart

5) Left ventricular hypertrophy & failure

6) Ischemic heart disease

7) Kidney - proteinuria, renal failure

All of the following are causes of cholestatic jaundice, except:

- I. Common duct stones
- II. Carcinoma head of pancreas
- III. Biliary structure
- IV. Hemolytic jaundice
- V. Sclerosing cholangitis

cause

1) Carcinoma Ampulla, carcinoma Bile duct

2) Pancreatitis, pseudocyst

3) Viral hepatitis

4) Drugs

5) Alcoholic hepatitis

6) Cirrhosis - any type

7) Pregnancy

8) Recurrent idiopathic cholest

9) Some congenital disorders

Which of the following may be a cause of microcytosis:

- I. B12 deficiency
- II. Folic acid deficiency
- III. B. thalassemia
- IV. Reticulocytosis
- V. Aplastic anemia

Macrocytosis

1) Alcohol

2) Liver disease

3) Hypothyroidism

4) Marrow infiltration

5) cytotoxic

6) Myelodysplastic syndrome

7) Iron deficiency anaemia

8) sideroblastic anaemia

9) Anaemia of chronic

All of the following are true about rheumatoid arthritis, except:

- I. Episcleritis may occur
- II. Amyloidosis is a recognized complication
- III. Causes carpal-tunnel syndrome
- IV. Pericarditis may occur
- V. Retinitis pigmentosa is a feature

The most appropriate intervention to prevent dehydration in patients with watery diarrhea is:

- I. Limit oral intake
- II. Intravenous saline
- III. Oral rehydration salt ORS solution
- IV. Antimotility agents
- V. Antibacterial agents

All of the following can cause liver cirrhosis, except:

- I. Alcohol

- II. Hepatitis B
- III. Hepatitis C
- IV. Hepatitis A
- V. Biliary cirrhosis

All of the following are causes of metabolic acidosis, except :

- I. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- II. Alcohol poisoning - 2
- III. Uremia
- IV. Lactic acidosis
- V. Vomiting

All of the following about iron are correct, except :

- I. Ferrous iron absorbed better than ferric
- II. Iron absorption takes place in the terminal ileum
- III. The average daily iron intake 10-20 mg
- IV. Alcohol increase iron absorption
- V. Iron deficiency anaemia is the commonest anaemia

All of the following are used in the treatment of hyperkalemia, except :

- I. Intravenous glucose plus soluble insulin
- II. Intravenous 10% calcium gluconate
- III. Intravenous sodium bicarbonate
- IV. Dialysis
- V. Amiloride

Handwritten notes:
 1. Give Calcium gluconate slowly 10ml - 10%
 2. Give 50ml - 50% glucose + 5 units soluble ins
 3. Give 500ml - 20% glucose + 5-10 unit soluble
 4. NaHCO₃ Bicarbonate sodium 1,26 %
 5. dialysis is measure last.

All of the following can cause palmar erythema, except :

- I. Epilepsy
- II. Alcoholism
- III. Rheumatoid arthritis
- IV. Pregnancy
- V. Polycythemia

Handwritten notes:
 Cause
 1) Cirrhosis
 2) Hyperthyroidism

All of the following are causes of pruritus, except :

- I. scabies
- II. Pheochromocytoma
- III. Uremia
- IV. Obstructive jaundice
- V. Pregnancy

Handwritten notes:
 1) local causes
 2) scabies
 3) lichen planus
 4) Dermatitis
 5) Hypertension
 6) Hodgkin's Disease
 7) systemic causes
 8) liver disease
 9) Bilirubin
 10) Chronic renal failure
 11) lymphoma
 12) polycythemia
 13) disease
 14) Pregnancy
 15) Drug reaction
 16) Iron deficiency anemia
 17) Thyroid disease

All of the following are causes of tremor, except :

- I. Parkinsonism
- II. Familial
- III. Hypoglycemia
- IV. Hypoparathyroidism
- V. Anxiety

Handwritten notes:
 1) Resting tremor - 1) Parkinsonism
 2) Postural tremor - 2) Anxiety
 3) Thyrotoxicosis
 4) alcohol
 5) Drugs
 6) hepatic
 7) Coarctation
 8) Wilson's Disease
 9) syphilis
 10) family
 11) Intention
 12) chorea
 13) athetosis
 14) hemiballismus
 15) Hypoglycemia

All of the following are causes of cervical lymph node enlargement, except:

- I. Infectious mononucleosis
- II. Toxoplasmosis
- III. Cytomegalovirus infection
- IV. Rheumatic fever
- V. Tuberculosis

Handwritten note:
 Any infection its causes of cervical lymph node enlargement

Causes of mononeuritis multiplex include all of the following, except:

- I. Sarcoidosis
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Polyarteritis nodosa
- IV. Rheumatoid arthritis
- V. Vitamin B deficiency

* causes of mononeuritis
 ① stroke ② Multiple sclerosis ③ SLE ④ Sjögren's ⑤ vasculitis
 ⑥ T.B ⑦ chronic meningitis ⑧ Malignant
 ⑨ fungal ⑩ GLE

All of the following can cause cyanosis, except:

- I. Renal failure
- II. Congestive heart failure
- III. Polycythemia
- IV. Cold
- V. Cor-pulmonary

other causes
 ① COPD ② severe pneumonia ③ FB ④ Asthma

Tetany may occur in all of the following except:

- I. Hyperventilation syndrome
- II. Metabolic alkalosis
- III. Hypocalcemia
- IV. Hypomagnesemia
- V. Hyperkalemia

causes
 ① Malabsorption
 ② Osteomalacia
 ③ Hypoparathyroidism

Candidiasis may complicate all of the following, except:

- I. Diabetes mellitus
- II. Hodgkin's disease
- III. Antibiotic therapy
- IV. AIDS
- V. Thyrotoxicosis

Causes of small pupils include all of the following, except:

- I. 3rd cranial nerve palsy
- II. Horner's syndrome
- III. Pontine hemorrhage
- IV. Tabes dorsalis
- V. Organophosphorus poisoning

All of the following may produce secondary polycythemia except:

- I. Cushing's syndrome
- II. Primary hepatoma
- III. Heavy smoking
- IV. Gastric carcinoma
- V. High altitudes

All of the following are complications of blood transfusion except:

- I. Hypercalcemia
- II. Haemolytic reactions
- III. Anaphylactic reaction
- IV. Hepatitis C
- V. H.I.V infection

Signs of mitral stenosis include all of the following, except:

- I. Loud first heart sound
- II. Wide pulse pressure
- III. Opening snap
- IV. Presystolic murmur
- V. Rumbling mid-diastolic murmur

All of the following are causes of aplastic anaemia, except:

- I. Fanconi's anaemia
 - II. Benzene
 - III. Insecticides
 - IV. Viral hepatitis
 - V. Meningitis
- Other causes*
 1) Drugs
 2) Ionizing radiation
 3) Tuberculosis
 4) Thymoma
 5) Pregnancy
 6) Unknown

Which of the following is the commonest cause of acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding:

- I. Acute gastric ulcer
- II. Gastric carcinoma
- III. Varices oesophageal
- IV. Duodenal ulcer
- V. Mallory-Weiss syndrome

In diabetic ketoacidosis, all of the following are true except:

- I. May be precipitated by infection
- II. May occur in type II diabetes (insulin independent)
- III. Dehydration may be very severe
- IV. Total body potassium is high
- V. Bicarbonate may be needed

All of the following are causes of hypercalcaemia, except:

- I. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- II. Sarcoidosis
- III. Ca-lung
- IV. Renal failure
- V. Multiple myeloma

All of the following of leg ulceration, except:

- I. Venous insufficiency
- II. Arterial insufficiency
- III. Sickle-cell disease
- IV. Erythema nodosum
- V. Post-cellulitis

All of the following about systemic lupus erythematosus are correct except:

- I. Is usually present in middle aged men
- II. Butterfly rash can occur
- III. Raynaud's phenomenon
- IV. Pancytopenia usually occur
- V. Arthritis is common clinical feature

Rigors are feature of all of the following except:

- I. Ascending cholangitis
- II. Falciparum malaria
- III. Brucellosis
- IV. Typhoid
- V. Rubella

All of the following about multiple myeloma are correct, except:

- I. Is a disease of elderly

- II. Backache is a common symptoms
- III. Renal failure can occur
- IV. The ERS is usually slightly elevated
- V. Bence-jones protein in the urine

All of the following are contraindications of exercise electrocardiography , except:

- I. Recent myocardial infarction
- II. Unstable angina
- III. Diagnosis of chest pain
- IV. Uncompensated heart failure
- V. Malignant hypertension

All of the following are indications for lumbar puncture except :

- I. Diagnosis of meningitis
- II. Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis
- III. Suspicion of a mass lesion in the brain
- IV. Benign intracranial hypertension
- V. Intrathecal injection of drugs

Patients with hepatitis A are most infectious :

- A. During the rise of bilirubin
- B. During the rise aspartate aminotransferase (AST) serum level
- C. Two weeks after jaundice subsides
- D. When both bilirubin and AST are elevated
- E. Before the appearance of jaundice

All of the following are causes of hypokalemia , except:

- I. Vomiting and diarrhea
- II. Captopril
- III. Cushing's syndrome
- IV. Primary hyperaldosteronism
- V. High dose insulin

All of the following are features of infective endocarditis except:

- I. Clubbing
- II. Hepatomegaly
- III. Anaemia
- IV. Osler's nodes
- V. Splinter haemorrhages

All of the following are causes of endocrine hypertension except:

- I. Cohn's syndrome
- II. Pheochromocytoma
- III. Hypoparathyroidism
- IV. Acromegaly
- V. Cushing's syndrome

The commonest symptom of bronchial carcinoma is :

- I. Cough
- II. Chest pain
- III. Cough and pain
- IV. Coughing blood
- V. Weight loss

All of the following are antiviral drugs , except :

- I. Acyclovir
- II. Vidarabine
- III. Amphotericin-B
- IV. Ganciclovir
- V. Interferon

All of the following about brucellosis are correct except:

- I. Brucella is a gram negative coccobacillus
- II. The incubation period varies from 1 to 3 weeks
- III. The onset of acute brucellosis is insidious
- IV. Vaccine is available for use in humans
- V. Tetracycline combined with streptomycin usually effective

All of the following are true about myocardial infarction , except :

- I. May present with pulmonary oedema
- II. Streptokinase is used in the management
- III. Morphine is helpful
- IV. Captopril is contraindicated
- V. Arrhythmias are the commonest cause of the death in the first hour

All of the following are causes of clubbing of fingers , except :

- I. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- II. Pulmonary abscess
- III. Emphysema
- IV. Hepatic cirrhosis
- V. Ulcerative colitis

All of the following are true about Grave's thyrotoxicosis except:

- I. Cause lid lag
- II. TSH is high
- III. Pretibial myxoedema is a feature
- IV. Causes exophthalmos
- V. Myopathy may occur

Neuropathic (charcot) joints may be seen in all of the following , except :

- I. Diabetes mellitus
- II. Syringomyelia
- III. Leprosy
- IV. Tabes dorsalis
- V. Huntington chorea

Collapsing pulse is found in all of the following , except :

- I. Aortic regurgitation
- II. Patent ductus arteriosus[PDA]
- III. Mitral stenosis
- IV. Pregnancy
- V. Anaemia

Causes of malabsorption include all of the following , except :

- I. Gluten enteropathy
- II. Systemic sclerosis
- III. Crohn's disease
- IV. Lymphoma

V. Cholecystitis

All of the following may cause very high ESR , except :

- I. Active rheumatoid arthritis
- II. Giant cell arteritis
- III. Sickle cell anaemia
- IV. Carcinoma toin
- V. Multiple myeloma

All of the following are major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever , except :

- I. Arthritis
- II. Prolongation of PR interval on ECG
- III. Chorea
- IV. Erythema marginatum
- V. Subcutaneous nodule

Signs of lower motor neuron lesion include all of the following except :

- I. Hyperflexia
- II. Atonia
- III. Fasciclation
- IV. Convulsion
- V. Atrophy

All of the following are true about Bechet's disease , except :

- I. Cause orogenital ulceration
- II. Spares the CNS
- III. Arthritis is a feature
- IV. Colchicine is used in the management
- V. Superior vena cava obstruction

Causes of pruritus include all of the following , except :

- I. Scabies
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Acromegaly
- IV. Chronic renal failure
- V. Obstructive jaundice

All of the following complications of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease , except :

- I. Corpulmonale
- II. Polycythemia
- III. Respiratory failure
- IV. Left ventricular failure
- V. Bronchogenic carcinoma

All of the following joints may be involved in rheumatoid arthritis , except :

- I. Proximal interphalangeal joints
- II. Knee joint
- III. Distal interphalangeal joints
- IV. Wrist joints
- V. Ankle joint

All of the following drugs are used in the management of hypertensive crises, except:

- I. Nitroprunide
- II. Hydrolazine
- III. Nifedipine
- IV. Salbutamol
- V. Diazoxide

Compliance of the lung is increased in which of the following:

- I. Diffuse pulmonary fibrosis
- II. Pleural thickening
- III. Heald tuberculosis with scarring
- IV. Emphysema
- V. Hvaline membrane disease

In adult cerebral embolism is commonly caused by:

- I. Heart disease
- II. Air embolism
- III. Neoplastic thrombi
- IV. Fat emboli secondary
- V. Septic pulmonary disease

In hepatitis A infection all of the following are true, except:

- I. Transmitted by orofecal route
- II. Cause marked elevation of the liver enzymes
- III. Chronic active hepatitis is a recognized complication
- IV. Recovery is usually
- V. Infectivity is high before the appearance of jaundice

All of the following are signs of severe asthma, except:

- I. CO₂ retention
- II. Silent chest
- III. Respiratory alkalosis
- IV. Pulsus paradoxus
- V. Pulse rate more than 120 /minute

The presence of haemolysis is indicated by all of the following clinical manifestations, except:

- I. Present or reduced serum haptoglobin
- II. Increased number of reticulocytes
- III. Elevated serum lactate dehydrogenase
- IV. Microcytic red blood cell indices
- V. Shortened red blood cell survival

Side effects of phenytoin [Epanutin] include all of the following, except:

- I. Hypertrophy of the gum
- II. Anaemia
- III. Ataxia
- IV. Pseudolymphoma
- V. Benign intracranial hypertension

Systemic complications of ulcerative colitis include all of the following, except:

- I. Ankylosing spondylitis

- II. Sclerosing cholangitis
- III. Keratoderma blennorrhagica
- IV. Episcleritis
- V. Pericarditis

What is the aetiological agent of Pott's disease :

- I. Actinomyces israelii
- II. Haemophilus influenzae
- III. Treponema pallidum
- IV. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- V. Coccidioides immitis

Spinal cord ends at :

- I. T12
- II. L1
- III. L3
- IV. S1
- V. S3

A 20 years old farmer was found in a semicomatose state with constricted pupils and frothy sputum . Which of the following drugs should be considered as first line of treatment :

- I. Verapamil
- II. Diazepam
- III. Atropine
- IV. Normaphine
- V. Dexamethasone

All of the following are true about AIDS , except :

- I. Affect the CNS
- II. May be transmitted from mother to fetus
- III. Vaccination is not available
- IV. Kaposi sarcoma is a feature
- V. T4 , T3 vulion is high

The following are true about chronic adrenocortical insufficiency [Addison's disease] , except :

- I. Causes increased skin pigmentation
- II. Plasma ACTH is low
- III. Causes small heart
- IV. May be secondary to tuberculosis
- V. Vitiligo is recognized association

The commonest type of leukaemia in children is :

- I. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
- II. Acute myeloid leukaemia
- III. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
- IV. Chronic myelocytic leukaemia
- V. Hairy cell leukaemia

Which of the following ranges of haemoglobin Saturation in arterial blood :

- I. 40-97%
- II. 26-75%
- III. 75-97%
- IV. 40-75%

V. 60-90%

Dysfunction of which of the following causes cortical blindness:

- I. Occipital lobes
- II. Temporal lobes
- III. Parietal lobes
- IV. Frontal lobes
- V. Hypothalamus

All of the following may cause huge splenomegaly (Down to the umbilicus), except:

- I. Chronic granulocytic leukaemia.
- II. Myelofibrosis
- III. Kala Azar
- IV. Typhoid fever
- V. Chronic malaria

Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis in children all are true, except:

- I. Follows upper respiratory tract infections
- II. Follows streptococcal skin infections
- III. Most patient go into chronic phase
- IV. Causes low C3
- V. Causes red blood cell casts in urine

Clubbing is associated with all of the following, except:

- I. Chronic bronchitis
- II. Crohn's disease
- III. Liver cirrhosis
- IV. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- V. Bronchiectasis

Vitamin B12 is absorbed at:

- I. Stomach
- II. Jejunum
- III. Ileum
- IV. Colon
- V. Doudenum

The following are true about diabetic ketoacidosis, except:

- I. May be the initial manifestation of diabetic
- II. Total body potassium is usually high
- III. Hypotension with tachycardia indicates profound fluid and electrolytes depletion
- IV. May complicate insulin pump therapy
- V. Abdominal pain and tenderness may be present

Thrombocytopenia is caused by increased platelet destruction is most closely associated with of the following:

- I. Aplastic anaemia
- II. Acute leukemia
- III. Combination chemotherapy
- IV. Systemic lupus erythematousis S.I.I.
- V. Excessive ethanol uptake

Infections with Giardia lamblia are best treated with:

- I. Tetracycline

The following are more in favor of type I diabetes mellitus (IDDM) than type II (NIDDM), except :

- I. Association with ketoacidosis
- II. Association with HLADR3 or HLADR4
- III. Strong family history of diabetes
- IV. Presence of islet cell antibodies
- V. Abrupt onset of signs and symptoms

Risk factors for ischaemic heart disease include all of the following except :

- I. Diabetes mellitus
- II. Hypertension
- III. Hypercalcemia
- IV. Hyperuricemia
- V. Hyperlipoproteinemia

The following drugs are used in the treatment of congestive cardiac failure, except :

- I. Captopril
- II. Morphine
- III. Chlorthiazide
- IV. Bumetumide
- V. Digoxin

Acute gouty arthritis can be precipitated by all of the following, except:

- I. Initiation of all purinal therapy
- II. Alcohol
- III. Severe dieting
- IV. Steroid therapy
- V. Surgery

Causes of hypercalcemia include all of the following, except:

- I. Multiple myeloma
- II. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid
- III. Sarcoidosis
- IV. Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
- V. Milk alkali syndrome

Which of the following is considered as poor prognostic indicator in upper gastrointestinal bleeding :

- I. A presentation of melaena rather than hematemesis
- II. Young age
- III. Chronic rather than acute ulcer
- IV. Duodenal rather than gastric ulcer
- V. Female sex

All of the following are features of myxoedema, except :

- I. Hoarseness of voice
- II. Pretibial myxoedema
- III. Pleural effusion
- IV. Menorrhagia
- V. Deafness

All of the following are components of airway obstruction in asthma , except :

- I. Mucous plugging
- II. Laryngospasm
- III. Inflammation of airways
- IV. Bronchospasm
- V. Oedema of airways

Signs of mitral stenosis include all of the following except :

- I. Rumbling mid-diastolic murmur
- II. Collapsing pulse
- III. Loud first heart sound
- IV. Opening snap
- V. Presystolic murmur

All of the following are true about infectious mononucleosis except:

- I. Caused by Epstein-Barr herpes virus
- II. Myocarditis may occur
- III. Splenic rupture is a recognized complication
- IV. Liver function tests are usually normal
- V. Blood smear shows atypical large lymphocytes and lymphocytosis

All of the following are clinical evidence of pulmonary embolism , except:

- I. Hypoxia
- II. Pleural friction rub
- III. Hypercapnia
- IV. Right ventricular failure
- V. Deep venous thrombosis

A patient with an aldosterone-secreting tumour is likely to exhibit all of the following signs/symptoms , except :

- I. Hypertension
- II. Alkalosis
- III. Oedema
- IV. Hypokalaemia
- V. Low plasma renin activity

Ulcers of the legs may be the result of all of the following , except :

- I. B thalassaemia trait
- II. Ulcerative colitis
- III. Syphilis
- IV. Polyarteritis nodosa
- V. Diabetes mellitus

Causes of gynecomastia include all of the following , except :

- I. Liver cirrhosis
- II. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- III. Testicular atrophy
- IV. Digitalis therapy
- V. Hyperparathyroidism

The following drugs are used in the management of peptic ulcer disease except :

- II. Amiodarone
- III. Meprobamate
- IV. Phenytoin
- V. Procainamide

In chronic renal failure, the serum concentration of the following substances is increased, except:

- I. Uric acid
- II. Calcium
- III. Urea
- IV. Creatinine
- V. Phosphorus

Each of the following diuretics can cause hypokalemia, except:

- I. Furosemide
- II. Hydrochlorothiazide
- III. Spirolactone
- IV. Ethacrynic acid
- V. Bumetanide

All of the following can cause proteinuria in excess of 3 grams per 24 hours except:

- I. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- II. Malignant hypertension
- III. Diabetic nephropathy
- IV. Obstructive uropathy
- V. Renal amyloidosis

The treatment of digitalis induced arrhythmias may include each of the following, except:

- I. Withdrawal of digitalis
- II. Phenytoin administration
- III. Calcium gluconate administration
- IV. Potassium supplements
- V. Xylocaine administration

The majority of hemoglobin in erythrocytes from normal adults is termed:

- I. Hemoglobin F
- II. Hemoglobin A
- III. Hemoglobin A₂
- IV. Hemoglobin C
- V. Hemoglobin Bart's

The commonest causative organism in osteomyelitis is:

- I. Pseudomonas
- II. Tubercle bacillus
- III. Streptococcus
- IV. Treponema pallidum
- V. Staphylococcus

The following are characteristic of hemolytic type of jaundice, except:

- I. Increased serum unconjugated bilirubin
- II. Bilirubin does not appear in the urine
- III. Abnormal liver function tests

- II. The rectum is involved in most cases
- III. Fistula formation is a common problem
- IV. Skip lesion is a characteristic
- V. Inflammation involves all the layers of the colon even in early stages

Hyperpigmentation of skin may be caused by any of the following except:

- I. Addison's disease
- II. Nelson's syndrome
- III. Hemochromatosis
- IV. Chronic renal failure
- V. Panhypopituitarism

The following conditions cause transudate type of pleural effusion, except:

- I. Nephrotic syndrome
- II. Meigs's syndrome
- III. Liver cirrhosis
- IV. Congestive cardiac failure
- V. Empyema

All of the following are true about brucellosis, except:

- I. Is a recognized cause of splenomegaly
- II. May present with backache
- III. Infective endocarditis may occur
- IV. Man to man transmission is common
- [RARELY]
- V. Rifampicin may be used in the treatment

Hepatic encephalopathy may be precipitated by all of the following, except:

- I. High protein diet
- II. Infection
- III. Sedation
- IV. Administration of lactulose
- V. Use of diuretics

In myocardial infarction, the following serum enzyme rises latest and remains elevated for the longest period:

- I. SGOT
- II. LDH
- III. Alkaline phosphatase
- IV. CPK
- V. Acid phosphatase

In acute renal tubular necrosis all of the following are true except:

- I. Proteinuria may be present
- II. BUN is usually increased
- III. Creatinine is usually increased
- IV. The urine is usually hyperosmotic
- V. With prompt treatment recovery is expected in most cases with no underlying illness

All of the following drugs may be used to treat ventricular tachycardia, except:

- I. Lignocaine

- II. Salazopyrin
- III. Gentamycin
- IV. Amphotericin B
- V. Metronidazole

Contacts with a patient having T.B who recently changed from negative to positive for P.P.D test should receive :

- I. I.N.H
- II. Rifampicin
- III. I.N.H + rifampicin
- IV. Streptomycin
- V. I.N.H + rifampicin + ethambutol

The following can precipitate hepatic encephalopathy in a patient with liver cirrhosis , except:

- I. Infection
- II. High carbohydrate diet
- III. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- IV. Hypokalemia
- V. Sedation

During the first week of typhoid fever all of the following may be found , except :

- I. Headache
- II. Constipation
- III. A palpable spleen
- IV. Positive blood culture
- V. Sore throat

All of the following are side effects of steroids , except :

- I. Cataract
- II. Retardation of growth in children
- III. Increased incidence of vascular thrombosis
- IV. Hyperglycemia
- V. Osteoporosis

All of the following are true about iron deficiency anaemia except :

- I. Is the commonest type of anaemia in Jordan
- II. May occur during pregnancy
- III. Stomatitis may occur
- IV. The treatment of choice is intravenous iron
- V. Causes microcytosis with hypochromia

The commonest cause of urinary tract infections:

- I. Proteus species
- II. Escherichia coli
- III. Klebsiella
- IV. Pseudomonas
- V. Citrobacter species

The management of hyperkalaemia include all of the following except :

- I. I.V. calcium gluconate
- II. I.V. glucose and insulin
- III. I.V. ammonium chloride
- IV. I.V. furosemide
- V. I.V. sodium bicarbonate

- I. Famotidine
- II. Sucralfate
- III. Omeprazole
- IV. Anticholinergic drugs
- V. Salazopyrin

All of the following are true about tetanus , except :

- I. Trismus is characteristic
- II. The longer the incubation period the better is the prognosis
- III. CSF is usually normal
- IV. Temperature is usually very high
- V. If the patient survives , recovery is complete

Buccinator muscle is supplied by :

- I. Oculomotor nerve
- II. Trigeminal nerve
- III. Facial nerve
- IV. Hypoglossal nerve
- V. Glossopharyngeal nerve

All of the following conditions predispose to candida infection , except:

- I. Pregnancy
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Hypoparathyroidism
- IV. Anhidrosis
- V. Hypothyroidism

All of the following disorders occur with greater frequency in obese people , except:

- I. Degenerative joint disease
- II. Hypertension
- III. Psychosocial disability
- IV. Anaemia
- V. Thromboembolic disorder

Calcium , iron and folate are absorbed at :

- I. Stomach
- II. Upper small intestine
- III. Ileum
- IV. Caecum
- V. Descending colon

The prognosis of myocardial infarction is adversely affected by all of the following , except :

- I. Diabetes mellitus
- II. Left ventricular failure
- III. Syncope
- IV. Advancing age
- V. Nausea and vomiting

Megaloblastic anaemia secondary to folate deficiency is best corrected by administering folate :

- I. Intravenously 10 mg daily
- II. Intramuscularly 1 mg daily
- III. Orally 5 mg daily
- IV. Subcutaneously 100 mg monthly

V. In combination with ascorbic acid

All of the following are features of systemic lupus erythematosus except:

- I. Alopecia
- II. Plevrisy
- III. Depression
- IV. Raised level of CRP
- V. Neutropenia

Which of the following urinary findings is most characteristic of acute glomerulonephritis:

- I. Proteinuria
- II. Microhematuria
- III. Granular casts
- IV. Erythrocytic casts
- V. Hyaline casts

All of the following drugs may be used in the treatment of acute ventricular tachycardia, except:

- I. Digoxin
- II. Lignocaine
- III. Procainamide
- IV. Flecainide
- V. Bretylium

In the polycystic disease of the kidney presenting in adulthood, all of the following are true, except:

- I. Is inherited as an X-linked
- II. Can cause hypertensive heart disease
- III. Is associated with cysts of the liver and pancreas
- IV. Is associated with aneurysms of the circle of Willis
- V. Commonly cause microscopic haematuria

Generalized increased pigmentation may be seen in all of the following, except:

- I. Hypopituitarism
- II. Chronic liver disease
- III. Addison disease
- IV. Haemochromatosis
- V. Ectopic ACTH secretion

Ultrasound is valuable tool in the investigation of renal disease because it can help in which of the following:

- I. Provide information about functional capacity of kidney
- II. Demonstrate the outline of ureters
- III. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumour of prostate
- IV. Discriminate between solid masses and cystic lesions
- V. Measure the glomerular filtration rate

Vitamin B12, all true, except:

- I. Is a cobalt containing substances
- II. Deficiency causes large primitive red cell precursors to appear in the peripheral blood
- III. Is mainly absorbed in the terminal ileum
- IV. Is bound firmly to intrinsic factor prior to absorption
- V. Is present in high amount of vegetables

Signs of aortic regurgitation include all of the following except:

- I. Wide pulse pressure
- II. Early diastolic blowing murmur
- III. Pulsus paradoxus →
- IV. Left ventricular impulses
- V. Pistol shot femoral pulses

سريع النبض أثناء الزفير وغياب النبض أثناء الشهيق

Mal-absorption may be caused by all of the following, except:

- I. Chronic pancreatitis
- II. Celiac disease
- III. Crohn's disease
- IV. Intestinal lymphoma
- V. Irritable bowel syndrome

All of the following are true about Addison's disease, except:

- I. Causes hyperpigmentation of the skin
- II. Hypoglycemia is a feature
- III. Causes hypokalaemia ↑ High
- IV. ACTH is increased
- V. May be secondary to tuberculosis

vi) Elevated urea level

vii) Decreased Na⁺ level

The terminal ileum is the absorptive site for which of the following

- I. Glucose
- II. Folic acid
- III. Bile salts
- IV. Xylose
- V. Iron

Major criteria of acute rheumatic fever include all of the following except:

- I. Chorea
- II. Prolongation of P-R interval on ECG → minor
- III. Arthritis
- IV. Erythema marginatum
- V. Subcutaneous nodules

Causes of thrombocytopenia include all of the following except:

- I. Aplastic anaemia
- II. Pernicious anaemia
- III. Polycythemia rubra vera
- IV. Hypersplenism
- V. Disseminated intravascular coagulation

Pruritus may be caused by all of the following, except:

- I. Scabies
- II. Hodgkin's disease
- III. Diabetes mellitus
- IV. Chronic renal failure
- V. Rheumatoid arthritis

The following statements are true about AIDS, except:

- I. Caused by a retrovirus
- II. Affect mainly the helper T-cells [T4]
- III. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia is a recognized complication
- IV. Causes lymphocytosis
- V. Carriers are infectious

Causes of small pupils include all of the following ,except :

- I. Third cranial nerve palsy
- II. Oragano-phosphate poisoning
- III. Herner's syndrome
- IV. Tabes dorsalis
- V. Pontine hemorrhage

Hepatic encephalopathy in a cirrhotic patient may be precipitated by all of the following , except :

- I. Use of diuretic
- II. Constipation
- III. Sedation
- IV. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding
- V. High carbohydrate diet

Recognized causes of ventricular extrasystoles include all of the following except:

- I. Hypokalemia
- II. Beta blocking drugs
- III. Digitalis
- IV. Quinidine
- V. Tricyclic antidepressants

Recognized consequence of steroid therapy include all of the following , except :

- I. Cataract
- II. Osteoporosis
- III. Delayed healing of wounds
- IV. Retardation of growth in children
- V. Hyperglycemia

All of the following clinical findings are seen in patients with pulmonary embolism, except:

- I. Hypoxia
- II. Cyanosis
- III. Bradycardia
- IV. Deep venous thrombosis
- V. Right sided heart failure

In Sheehan's syndrome , the patient may present with all of the following ,except: :

- I. Hypoglycemia
- II. Hyperpigmentation
- III. Infertility
- IV. Hypotension
- V. Hair loss

Side effect of propranolol include all of the following except:

- I. Cold extremities
- II. Depression
- III. Nightmares
- IV. Bronchospasm
- V. Tremor

Acute asthmatic attack may be precipitated by all of the following, except:

- I. Exercise
- II. Sudden change of air temperature
- III. Infection
- IV. Paracetamol injection
- V. Crying

Causes of hypercalcemia include all of the following, except:

- I. Hypernephroma
- II. Hypervitaminosis D
- III. Osteomalacia
- IV. Multiple myeloma
- V. Sarcoidosis

In systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) all of the following are true, except:

- I. Involve the proximal interphalangeal joints
- II. Pnëumonitis may occur
- III. Raised anti DNA support the diagnosis
- IV. Chloroquine is used in the management
- V. Elevated complement indicates activity

The following are signs of respiratory failure, except:

- I. Warm hands
- II. Flapping tremors
- III. Small volume pulse
- IV. Papiloedema
- V. Alerted level of consciousness

Pulmonary oedema may complicate all of the following except:

- I. Diuretics therapy
- II. Rapid withdrawal of air from pleural cavity
- III. Burns
- IV. Radiotherapy of the chest
- V. Septicemia

A large round mass in a chest X-ray might be due to all of the following, except:

- I. Hydatid cyst
- II. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- III. Tuberculoma
- IV. Bronchogenic cyst
- VI. Extrinsic allergic alveolitis

HLA B27 is associated with all of the following, except:

- I. Ulcerative colitis
- II. Crohn's disease
- III. Gout
- IV. Ankylosing spondylitis
- V. Reiters syndrome

Features of Cushings syndrome include all of the following except:

- I. Hypertension
- II. Psychiatric symptoms
- III. Diabetes mellitus

Causes of hematemesis include all of the following except:

- I. Familial mediterranean fever
- II. Mallory Weiss syndrome
- III. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia
- IV. Oesophageal varices
- V. Carcinoma of stomach

All of the following disease are transmitted sexually, except:

- I. Scabies
- II. Hepatitis B
- III. AIDS
- IV. Gonorrhea
- V. Penphigoid

All of the following statements are true regarding headache except:

- I. May be caused by temporal arteritis
- II. May be secondary to benign intracranial hypertension
- III. Tension headache is common
- IV. Usually occur in the evening when it is due to brain tumor
- V. May be secondary to hypertension

Recognized causes of macroscopic haematuria include all of the following, except:

- I. Glomerulonephritis
- II. Urinary tract infection
- III. Accelerated hypertension
- IV. Exposure to cold
- V. Renal cysts

Causes of papiloedema include all of the following, except:

- I. Raised intracranial pressure
- II. Hypertension
- III. Addison's disease
- IV. Acromegaly
- V. Carbon dioxide retention

All of the following may be manifestation in Graves disease (thyrotoxicosis), except:

- I. Pretibial myxedema
- II. Myopathy
- III. Arterial fibrillation
- IV. Oligomenorrhea
- V. Aortic incompetence

Weight loss inspite of good appetite is seen in all of the following, except:

- I. Thyrotoxicosis
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Malabsorption syndrome
- IV. Intestinal worms
- V. Chronic liver disease

Favism is a hemolytic anaemia caused by deficiency of:

- I. Pyruvate kinase
- II. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
- III. Al antitrypsin

- IV. Tall stature in children
- V. Hypokalemia

All of the following are true about Crohn's disease except:

- I. May involve the oesophagus
- II. Is a transmural inflammation
- III. Doesn't predispose to malignancy
- IV. Causes a characteristic cobblestones appearance of the mucosa
- V. Perforation may occur

All of the following are true about myasthenia gravis except:

- I. Causes ptosis
- II. Weakness is usually proximal
- III. Recognized cause of respiratory failure
- IV. Anticholinesterase therapy is harmful
- V. Can cause bulbar muscle weakness

Causes of epileptic fits include all of the following except:

- I. Head injury
- II. Brain tumor
- III. Hypoglycemia
- IV. Hypercalcaemia
- V. Systemic lupus erythematosus

A 50 years old woman complains of redness, swelling and stiffness of the distal interphalangeal joints of the hands without other joints complaints, the most likely diagnosis is :

- ☒ I. Rheumatoid arthritis
- II. Erosive osteoarthritis
- III. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- IV. Ankylosing spondylitis
- V. Systemic sclerosis

Facial palsy may be caused by all of the following, except:

- I. Suppurative otitis media
- II. Herpes zoster
- III. Guillian Barre's syndrome
- IV. Cervical disc
- V. Sarcoidosis

In aspiration pneumonia, all of the following are true, except:

- I. May complicate oesophageal disease
- II. Can develop into lung abscess
- III. Is usually secondary to pneumococcal infection
- IV. Best treated by penicillin
- V. Occur more often on the right side than the left side

Factor which have been implicated in the etiology of chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema include all of the following, except :

- I. Cigarette smoking
- II. Low social class
- III. Atmospheric pollution
- IV. Antitrypsin deficiency
- V. Playing wind instruments

- IV. Alanine aminotransferase
- V. Acid phosphatase

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Pruritus may be associated with :

- I. Pregnancy
- II. Polycythemia rubra vera
- III. Chronic renal failure
- IV. Lymphoma
- V. Rheumatoid arthritis

All of the following are regarded as major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, except :

- I. Prolonged P-R interval
- II. Erythema marginatum
- III. Chorea.
- IV. Carditis
- V. Subcutaneous nodules

All of the following are features of left ventricular failure, except:

- I. Orthopnoea
- II. Peripheral oedema
- III. Pulses alternans
- IV. Bilateral basal crepitations
- V. Kerley-B lines on chest X-ray

Any of the following may be commonly found in patients with bronchiectasis:

- I. Clubbing of fingers
- II. Lung crepitations
- III. Absence of sputum
- IV. Hemoptysis
- V. Pulmonary hypertension

All of the following are true about diabetic ketoacidosis except:

- I. May be precipitated by infection
- II. Dehydration may be severe
- III. Heparin may be used prophylactically
- IV. Total body potassium is high
- V. Bicarbonate may be needed

Haemoptysis is commonly associated with all of the following, except:

- I. Bronchiectasis
- II. Bronchial carcinoma
- III. Pulmonary fibrosis
- IV. Mitral stenosis
- V. Pulmonary infarction

All of the following are risk factors for coronary artery disease except:

- I. Smoking
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Hypertension
- IV. Obesity
- V. Diet rich in polyunsaturated fats

The most dangerous complication of paracetamol poisoning is :

- I. Hypoglycemia

- II. Arrhythmia
- III. Hepatic toxicity
- IV. Respiratory failure
- V. Renal failure

Thirst and polyuria may be caused by all of the following except:

- I. Hypercalcemia
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Hypothyroidism
- IV. Diabetes insipidus
- V. Hypokalemia

All of the following drugs may be used in the treatment of peptic ulcer disease except:

- I. Ranitidine
- II. Cimetidine
- III. Famotidine
- IV. Omeprazole
- V. Mebendazole

Which type of lung tumor is most often associated with cigarette smoking :

- I. Alveolar cell carcinoma
- II. Adenocarcinoma
- III. Squamous cell carcinoma
- IV. Lymphoma
- V. Adenoma

Bilirubin in the plasma is highly bound to which of the following :

- I. Gamma globulin
- II. Albumin
- III. Haptoglobin
- IV. Ceruloplasmin
- V. Fibrinogen

Each of the following may be useful in the treatment of paroxysmal supra-ventricular tachycardia except:

- I. Atropine
- II. Digitalis
- III. B-blockers
- IV. Verapamil
- V. Carotid sinus massage

Hypothyroidism may give rise to all of the following except :

- I. Periorbital Puffiness
- II. Cold intolerance
- III. Hair loss
- IV. Polycythemia
- V. Carpal tunnel syndrome

Cigarette smoking is a risk factor for all of the following except:

- I. Emphysema
- II. Peripheral vascular disease
- III. Ischemic heart disease
- IV. Ulcerative colitis
- V. Ca of bladder

In the management of status epilepticus, the first step is to:

- I. Give diazepam I.V
- II. Give phenytoin I.V
- III. Give hypertonic glucose I.V
- IV. Open airway
- V. Give normal saline

Causes of hypoglycemia include all of the following except:

- I. Insulinoma
- II. Hypoadrenalism
- III. Paracetamol overdose
- IV. Alcohol
- V. Thiazide diuretics

The lesion in myasthenia gravis is in the :

- I. Anterior horn cell
- II. Neuromuscular junction
- III. Sensory ganglia
- IV. Parasympathetic ganglia
- V. Sympathetic chain

Finger clubbing may be associated with all of the following except:

- I. Bronchiectasis
- II. Bacterial endocarditis
- III. Bronchial asthma
- IV. Liver cirrhosis
- V. Crohn's disease

In iron deficiency anaemia, which of the following is true :

- I. The serum iron-binding capacity is decreased
- II. The marrow iron stores are normal
- III. The sideroblasts in the marrow are increased
- IV. The serum iron concentration is decreased
- V. Tear drop cells on blood film

Electrical cardiovascular is a useful mode of therapy in each of the following except:

- I. Ventricular tachycardia
- II. Ventricular fibrillation
- III. Bradycardia due to hypothyroidism
- IV. Atrial fibrillation
- V. Atrial flutter

Foot drop is commonly caused by compression of which of the following:

- I. Sciatic nerve
- II. Posterior tibial nerve
- III. Common peroneal nerve
- IV. Sural nerve
- V. Obturator nerve

Recognized causes of malabsorption include all of the following except:

- I. Crohn's disease
- II. Coeliac disease
- III. Acute pancreatitis
- IV. Systemic sclerosis
- V. Pancreatic carcinoma

Features of Horner's syndrome include all of the following except:

- I. Partial ptosis
- II. Enophthalmos
- III. Constricted pupil
- IV. Decreased sweating in the ipsilateral half of face
- V. Abducted eye

The following features may be found in an adult with sickle cell anaemia, except:

- I. Aseptic necrosis of bone
- II. Massive splenomegaly
- III. Chronic leg ulcers
- IV. Hematuria
- V. Impaired ability to concentrate urine

All of the following are true about AIDS except:

- I. Has a long incubation period
- II. May be transmitted sexually
- III. Vaccination is available
- IV. Kaposi sarcoma is a feature
- V. Can be transmitted from mother to fetus

Myocardial rupture as a complication of myocardial infarction is most likely to occur during the :

- I. First week
- II. Second week
- III. Third week
- IV. Fourth week
- V. Fifth week

A macrocytic peripheral blood smear may be seen in any of the following except:

- I. Alcoholism
- II. Hypothyroidism
- III. Celiac disease
- IV. Folate deficiency
- V. Iron deficiency

Which drug inhibits uric acid synthesis by inhibiting xanthine oxidase :

- I. Probenecid
- II. Phenylbutazone
- III. Colchicine
- IV. Allopurinol
- V. Indomethacin

All of the following are usual manifestations of Cushing's syndrome except:

- I. Amenorrhea
- II. Hypertension
- III. Ecchymosis
- IV. Hyperkalemia
- V. Weakness

Which of the following is true about ulcerative colitis :

- I. D-penicillamine is an effective treatment

- IV. Increased urinary urobilinogen
- V. Anaemia

Rheumatoid arthritis may cause all of the following in the hand except:

- I. Joint ankylosis
- II. Rupture of extensor tendons
- III. Intrinsic contractures
- IV. Rupture of flexor tendons
- V. Heberden's nodes

Signs of severity in an acute attacks of bronchial asthma include all of the following ; except:

- I. Cyanosis
- II. Hypercapnia
- III. Loud wheezes on auscultation
- IV. Pulses paradoxus
- V. Silent chest

Erythema nodosum may be associated with all of the following except:

- I. Sarcoidosis
- II. Tuberculosis
- III. Streptococcal pharyngitis
- IV. Crohn's disease
- V. Rheumatoid arthritis

The usual causes of low arterial oxygen tension (PO₂) include each of the following ,except:

- I. Right to left shunt
- II. Ventilation-perfusion mismatch
- III. Impaired diffusion capacity
- IV. Hyperventilation
- V. Hypoventilation

Aplastic anaemia may occur following the administration of which of the following :

- I. Penicillin
- II. Prednisolone
- III. Tetracycline
- IV. Chloramphenicol
- V. Erythromycin

Characteristic cerebrospinal fluid findings in viral meningitis include :

- I. White cell count may be low
- II. There may be early polymorphonuclear white cell reaction
- III. Normal sugar content
- IV. Elevated protein
- V. Positive direct smear for AFB

Which of the following is commonly found in the posterior mediastinum:

- I. Teratoma
- II. Substernal thyroid
- III. Thymoma
- IV. Neurofibroma
- V. Dermoid cyst

A 50-years old male patient awoke in the midnight with severe pain in his left big toe .He was taking some diuretics for hypertension . His toe was swollen , hot and severely tender, and the patient was unable to stand on it . The most prob

able diagnosis is:

- I. Reiter's syndrome
- II. Acute pyogenic arthritis
- III. Rheumatoid arthritis
- IV. Osteoarthritis
- V. Acute gouty arthritis

Regarding left to right cardiac shunts ,all of the following are true except :

- I. Cyanosis is a prominent feature
- II. Oxygenated blood is shunted from left to right
- III. Systemic flow is decreased
- IV. Pulmonary congestion is a prominent feature
- V. Left heart pressures normally exceed those on the right

Which of the following drugs is useful for plasmodium falsiparum malaria chemotherapy:

- I. Emetine-hydrochloride
- II. Trimethoprim
- III. Chloroquine
- IV. Metronidazole
- V. Rifampicin

Signs of lower motor neuron disease include all of the following , except:

- I. Fasciculation
- II. Hypotonia
- III. Hyporeflexia ???
- IV. Clonus
- V. Muscle wasting

Which of the following is not a feature of FELTY'S syndrome :

- I. Lymphadenopathy
- II. Splenomegaly
- III. Polycythemia
- IV. Rheumatoid arthritis
- V. Leukopenia

Each of the following penicillins is penicillinase resistant except:

- I. Ampicillin
- II. Oxacillin
- III. Nafcillin
- IV. Methicillin
- V. Cloxacillin

All of the following may cause sinus bradycardia , except:

- I. Myxoedema
- II. Atenolol
- III. Raised intracranial pressure
- IV. Jaundice

In aortic stenosis all of the following are true , except :

- I. Causes fainting attacks
- II. Angina is common symptom
- III. There is often previous history of syphilis
- IV. Sudden death may occur
- V. The second heart sound is quite

Regarding nephrotic syndrome in children is correct:

- I. Lupoid [minimal changes] type is the commonest
- II. Most patients recover completely
- III. Kidney biopsy is always indicated
- IV. Hypercalcaemia is common
- V. Most of them end in end stage renal failure

The following are true about meningococcal meningitis , except:

- I. Causes petechial skin rash
- II. CSF sugar is normal
- III. Penicillin is the drug of choice
- IV. Vaccination is helpful
- V. Rifampicin is the drug of choice for close contacts

All of the following diseases are transmitted sexually except:

- I. Cytomegalo virus
- II. Hepatitis B
- III. Herpes-simplex
- IV. Scabies
- V. Granuloma anulare

The following are true about pericardial effusion , except :

- I. Pericardial friction rub may be present
- II. Cause pulsus paradoxus
- III. May occur in uraemic patient
- IV. Causes wide pulse pressure
- V. Jugular venous pressure is raised

The following physical signs can be found on examination of the hands of a patient with infective endocarditis , except:

- I. Erythema marginatum
- II. Osler's nodes
- III. Splinter haemorrhages
- IV. Clubbing of the fingers
- V. Janeway lesion

Which of the following anti-tuberculous treatment causes optic neuritis :

- I. Pyrazinamide
- II. I. N. H
- III. Rifampicin
- IV. Streptomycin
- V. Ethambutol

Bloody diarrhoea is caused by all of the following , except:

- I. Bacillary dysentery
- II. Cholera
- III. Colonic carcinoma
- IV. Ulcerative colitis
- V. Schistosomiasis

All of the following can cause arthritis , except :

- I. Staphylococcus
- II. Hepatitis A
- III. Tuberculosis
- IV. Gonococcal infection
- V. Lyme disease

Haemolysis may occur in all of the following , except :

- I. Hereditary spherocytosis
- II. Thalassaemia
- III. Sick cell anaemia
- IV. Aplastic anaemia
- V. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

Diarrhea may occur with all of the following , except :

- I. Crohn's disease
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Sarcoidosis
- IV. Thyrotoxicosis
- V. Lincomycin

All of the following are hypoglycaemia agents , except :

- I. Chlorpropamide
- II. Glibenclamide
- III. Gliclazide
- IV. Chlorpromazine
- V. Glipizide

All of the following are features of sarcoidosis , except :

- I. Hypocalcaemia
- II. Lupus pernio
- III. Erythema nodosum
- IV. Anterior uveitis
- V. Hepatosplenomegaly

All of the following are clinical features of Parkinson's disease , except :

- I. Pill-rolling tremor
- II. Lead-pipe rigidity
- III. Aphasia
- IV. Bradykinesia
- V. Shuffling gait

All of the following are causes of neutrophil leucocytosis , except :

- I. Bacterial infection
- II. Myocardial infarction
- III. Viral infection
- IV. Leukaemia
- V. Leukaemoid reaction

All of the following can cause pancytopenia , except:

- I. Aplastic anaemia
- II. Megaloblastic anaemia
- III. Iron deficiency anaemia
- IV. Hypersplensim
- V. Systemic lupus erythematosus

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V. Salbutamol

Benign intracranial hypertension (pseudotumor cerebri) is usually associated with which of the following :

- I. Hemiparesis
- II. Papilloedema
- III. Increased CSF protein and sugar
- IV. Convulsions
- V. Severe mental retardation

All of the following manifest with indirect hyper-bilirubinemia , except:

- I. Gilbert's syndrome
- II. Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- III. Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- IV. ABO incompatibility
- V. Physiologic neonatal jaundice

The protein present in the greatest quantity in the urine of normal people is:

- I. Albumin
- II. Tamm-Horsfall protein
- III. Gamma globulin
- IV. Amylase
- V. Bence-Jones protein

A 50 years old male who was seen in the casualty complained of sudden onset severe left anterior chest pain radiating to left arm. The pain was not relieved by sublingual nitrates. He was short of breath , and frothy blood was coming out of his mouth. He was hypotensive , cold , cyanotic and profusely sweating . There were diffuse bilateral wheezes and basal crepitations on chest examination . The heart sounds were soft and there was a third heart sound , but there were no murmurs .

This patient is probably suffering from :

- I. Acute bronchial asthma
- II. Angina pectoris with acute bronchial asthma
- III. Acute pulmonary oedema secondary to myocardial infarction
- IV. Acute viral pneumonia with pleuritic chest pain
- V. Dissecting aneurysm

The Budd-Chiari syndrome is due to occlusion of the :

- I. Hepatic veins
- II. Portal veins
- III. Mesenteric veins
- IV. Pancreatic veins
- V. Splenic veins

The following drugs could be given safely as a treatment of hypertension to a patient with peripheral vascular disease ,except:

- I. Alpha-methyldopa
- II. Nifedipine
- III. Captopril

- IV. Propranolol
- V. Hydrochlorothiazide

The following gastrointestinal manifestations can be related to diabetes mellitus, except:

- I. Constipation
- II. Diarrhea
- III. Fecal incontinence
- IV. Duodenal ulcer
- V. Gastric atony

A 20 years old patient presented with 5 days history of gradually increasing fever headache and constipation. Provisional diagnosis of typhoid fever was suggested.

Diagnosis can best confirmed at this stage by which of the following :

- I. Widal test
- II. Blood culture
- III. Urine culture
- IV. Stool culture
- V. Clinical examination

Subarachnoid hemorrhage occurs most commonly as a result of :

- I. Rupture of an arteriovenous anomaly
- II. Rupture of a berry aneurysm
- III. Rupture of a mycotic aneurysm
- IV. Trauma
- V. Rupture of a fusiform aneurysm

There is an association between the use of the biguanide oral hypoglycemia agent metformin (glucophage) and the development of:

- I. Lactic acid
- II. Respiratory acidosis
- III. Metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap
- IV. Metabolic alkalosis
- V. Marked respiratory alkalosis

Gastrin is produced primarily in the :

- I. Gastric fundus
- II. Antrum
- III. Pylorus
- IV. Liver
- V. Pancreas

Features of the Pickwickian syndrome may include all of the following, except:

- I. Obesity
- II. Somnolence
- III. Hypocapnia
- IV. Polycythemia
- V. Hypoxia

Causes of secondary hypertension include all of the following except:

- I. Addison's disease
- II. Conn's syndrome
- III. Pheochromocytoma

- IV. Coarctation of aorta
- V. Acromegaly

Rigors are typical features of all of the following except:

- I. Brucellosis
- II. Primary pulmonary tuberculosis
- III. Malaria
- IV. Acute pyelonephritis
- V. Acute cholangitis

Secondary polycythemia is known to occur with all of the following, except:

- I. Heavy smoking
- II. High altitudes
- III. Chronic renal failure
- IV. Hepatoma
- V. Fibroma of uterus

Signs of mitral stenosis include all of the following except:

- I. Bound first heart sound
- II. Opening snap
- III. Presystolic murmur
- IV. Wide pulse pressure
- V. Rumbling mid-diastolic

Hematemesis and melena in a patient with cirrhosis is likely to be due to all of the following, except:

- I. Gastric ulcer
- II. Hepatoma
- III. Bleeding oesophageal varices
- IV. Duodenal ulcer
- V. Abnormal clotting mechanism

Hyperventilation may be found in all of the following except:

- I. Narcotic overdose
- II. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- III. Acute attack of bronchial asthma
- IV. Hysterical reaction
- V. Pulmonary embolism

A lesion in the cerebellar hemisphere will cause all of the following, except:

- I. Muscular hypotonia
- II. Dysarthria
- III. Dysmetria
- IV. Motor aphasia
- V. Intention tremor

Which of the following drugs is useful in the treatment of angina pectoris:

- I. Salbutamol
- II. Propranolol
- III. Digoxin
- IV. Quindine
- V. Phenytoin

All of the following are true about diabetic ketoacidosis except:

- I. May be precipitated by infection
- II. May occur in type II diabetic
- III. Thromboembolic phenomena is recognized complication
- IV. Total body potassium is high
- V. Dehydration can be very severe

Hypertension may be secondary to all of the following except:

- I. Renal artery stenosis
- II. Conn's syndrome
- III. Pheochromocytoma
- IV. Addison's disease
- V. Acromegaly

Features of myxoedema include all of the following, except:

- I. Periorbital puffiness
- II. Pericardial effusion
- III. Brisk ankle reflex
- IV. Deafness
- V. Constipation

Splenomegaly can occur in all of the following conditions, except:

- I. Chronic granulocytic leukemia
- II. Chronic malaria
- III. Amyloidosis
- IV. Celiac disease
- V. Polycythemia

All of the following can cause Hematuria, except:

- I. Renal stone
- II. Renal tuberculosis
- III. Glomerulonephritis
- IV. Amyloidosis
- V. Cystitis

Contraindications to the use of streptokinase therapy include all of the following, except ;

- I. Bleeding peptic ulcer
- II. Infective endocarditis
- III. Surgery to eye
- IV. Cor-pulmonale
- V. Severe hepatic insufficiency

All of the following can cause short stature, except:

- I. Achondroplasia
- II. Familial
- III. Klinefelter's syndrome
- IV. Hypothyroidism
- V. Corticosteroid

All of the following can cause Macroglossia, except:

- I. Addison's disease
- II. Hypothyroidism (Cretinism)
- III. Down's syndrome
- IV. Acromegaly
- V. Amyloidosis

All of the following can cause diarrhea , except:

- I. Food poisoning
- II. Viral gastroenteritis
- III. Inflammatory bowel disease
- IV. Colonic neoplasia
- V. Hypothyroidism

Hyperkalemia is known to occur in which of the following :

- I. Hydrochlorothiazide therapy
- II. Propranolol
- III. Captopril
- IV. Digoxin
- V. Nifedipine

Signs of pleural effusion include all of the following , except:

- I. Stoney dullness on percussion
- II. Diminished or absent breath sound
- III. Deviation of trachea to opposite site
- IV. Increased tactile vocal fremitus
- V. Bronchial breathing above effusion

All of the following are indications of liver biopsy except:

- I. Liver cirrhosis
- II. Pyrexia of unknown origin
- III. Fatty liver
- IV. Unexplained hepatomegaly
- V. Haemochromatosis

Diabetes may be secondary to all of the following except:

- I. Cushing's syndrome
- II. Thiazide therapy
- III. Achromegaly
- IV. Pancreatic carcinoma
- V. Insulinoma

* All of the following predispose to venous thrombosis except:

- I. Congestive cardiac failure
- II. Behcet's disease
- III. Iron deficiency anaemia
- IV. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
- V. Malignancy

All of the following are signs of chronic liver disease , except:

- I. Parotid gland enlargement
- II. Increase of body hair
- III. Spider Naevi
- IV. Gynecomastia
- V. Palmar erythema

In gouty arthritis , which of the following is the most specific diagnostic finding :

- I. Family history of gout
- II. The presence of sodium urate crystals in synovial fluid
- III. Prompt response to colchicine therapy
- IV. The presence of hyperuricemia
- V. Involvement of the big toe

All of the following are recognized features of Parkinsoni, except:

- I. Rigidity
- II. Tremor
- III. Hypokinesia
- IV. Extensive sensory loss
- V. Expressionless face

All of the following can cause obstructive jaundice , except:

- I. Common duct stones
- II. Carcinoma head of the pancreas
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All of the following are risk factors for cholesterol gallstones , except:

- I. Females more than males
- II. Obesity
- III. Contraceptive
- IV. Peptic ulcer
- V. Multiparity

A plastic anaemia can be caused by all of the following except:

- I. Fanconi's anaemia
- II. Benzene
- III. Insecticides
- IV. Viral hepatitis
- V. Typhoid fever

The following are true about cholera , except :

- I. Individuals with chlorohydia are more susceptible to infection
- II. Disease is mediated by exotoxin
- III. Causes metabolic acidosis
- IV. Usually involves large bowels
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- II. Triple rhythm
- III. Pulses alternaus
- IV. Bilateral basal criptation
- V. Gross liver enlargement

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- III. Hepatitis A
- IV. Haemochromatosis
- V. Budchiari syndrome

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- I. Brucelosis
- II. Myocardial infarction
- III. Bacterial infection
- IV. Burns
- V. Infancy

Signs of thyrotoxicosis include all of the following except:

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- III. Prompt response to colchicine therapy
- IV. The presence of hyperuricemia
- V. Involvement of the big toe

The most common form of extragenital gonococcal infection is :

- I. Conjunctivitis
- II. Arthritis
- III. Endocarditis
- IV. Myocarditis
- V. Hepatitis

All of the following can cause Haemoptysis , except :

- I. Pneumonia
- II. Mitral prolapse
- III. Tuberculosis
- IV. Lung tumour
- V. Goodpasture's syndrome

Causes of epilepsy include all of the following ,except:

- I. Cerebrovascular
- II. Brain tumor
- III. Head injury
- IV. Hypokalemia
- V. Brain abscess

All of the following are true about brucellosis , except:

- I. Spondylitis is a feature
- II. Causes huge splenomegaly
- III. Rifampicin is used in the management
- IV. Endocarditis may occur
- V. Causes peripheral neuropathy

All of the following about typhoid fever are correct except:

- I. Caused by Salmonella typhi
- II. Headache is a prominent symptom
- III. Rose spots occur during the second week
- IV. Splenomegaly can occur
- V. Leukocytosis is usually present

Indications for the use of B-blockers include all of the following , except:

- I. Hypertension
- II. Ischemic heart disease
- III. Migraine
- IV. Bronchial asthma
- V. Anxiety

All of the are true about AIDS , except:

- I. Can transmitted from mother to fetus
- II. Is caused by a retrovirus
- III. Causes dementia
- IV. Kaposi sarcoma is a feature
- V. Carriers are not infectious

All of the following are causes of malabsorption , except :

- I. Coeliac disease
- II. Tropical sprue
- III. Bacterial overgrowth
- IV. Mickel's diverticulum
- V. Giardia lamblia

- I. Protein malnutrition
- II. Hyperlipidemia
- III. Alcohol
- IV. Idiopathic
- V. Post ERCP

All of the following are side effects of digoxin therapy except:

- I. Nausea and vomiting
- II. Yellow vision
- III. AV block
- IV. Ventricular extrasystole
- V. Insomnia

Huge splenomegaly (more than 10cm) occur in all of the following, except:

- I. Chronic granulocytic leukaemia
- II. Myelofibrosis
- III. Malaria
- IV. Kala Azar
- V. Infectious mononucleosis

Causes of carpal tunnel syndrome occur in all of the following, except:

- I. Acromegaly
- II. Myxoedema
- III. Rheumatoid arthritis
- IV. May be idiopathic
- V. Ankylosis spondylitis

All of the following are used in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction, except:

- I. Morphine
- II. Streptokinase
- III. Nitroglyceria
- IV. Aspirin
- V. Salbutamol

Clubbing of fingers may be found in all of the following, except:

- I. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- II. Tetralogy of Fallot
- III. Rheumatoid arthritis
- IV. Bronchiectasis
- V. Fibrosing alveolitis

In typhoid fever, all of the following are true except:

- I. Is caused by Salmonella typhi
- II. Humans are only reservoirs
- III. A soft splenomegaly occurs in all patients
- IV. Blood culture is positive in about 80% during the first week
- V. Chloramphenicol remains the drug of choice

In which of the following disease would you expect to find the nephrotic syndrome:

- I. Pyelonephritis
- II. Acute glomerulonephritis
- III. Urinary tract infection
- IV. Mild hypertension

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- III. Bacterial infection
- IV. Burns
- V. Infancy

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- I. Lid lag
- II. Tremor
- III. Carpopedal spasm
- IV. Pretibial myxoedema
- V. Tachycardia

Differential diagnosis of oro-genital ulceration include all of the following, except:

- I. Reiter's syndrome
- II. Pemphigus
- III. Erythema multiforme
- IV. Herpes Zoster
- V. Behcet's disease

All of the following are features of pernicious anaemia, except:

- I. Usually over 30 years, with blue eyes
- II. Microcytic and hypochromic anaemia
- III. Subacute combined degeneration of the cord can occur
- IV. Dementia is a feature
- V. Optic atrophy may occur

All of the following are features of B-thalassaemia Major, except:

- I. Skull X-ray show "hair on End" appearance
- II. Blood film shows hypochromic and microcytic picture
- III. Usually is asymptomatic
- IV. Hepatosplenomegaly is a feature
- V. Is inherited disease

All of the following are extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis, except:

- I. Pericarditis
- II. Mononeuritis multiple
- III. Fibrosing alveolitis
- IV. Pneumoconiosis
- V. Scleritis

All of the following are features of systemic lupus erythematosus, except:

- I. Fever
- II. Butterfly rash
- III. Allopecia
- IV. Glomerulonephritis
- V. Keratoderma blennorrhagica

All of the following are features of polyarteritis Nodosa, except:

- I. Commoner in males ♂: ♀ 2:1
- II. Hypertension can occur
- III. Monneuritis multiplex
- IV. Death usually from anaemia
- V. Myocardial infarction can occur

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Signs of upper motor neurone lesion include all of the following except:

- I. Hypertonia
- II. Clonus
- III. Loss of abdominal reflexes

- IV. Hyperreflexia
- V. Marked fasciculation

All of the following drugs are used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, except:

- I. D-pencillamine
- II. Gold
- III. Azathioprine
- IV. Methotrexate
- V. Copper

All of the following may occur in hemolytic anaemia, except:

- I. Reticulocytosis
- II. High unconjugated bilirubin
- III. Splenomegaly
- IV. Reduced urinary urobilinogen
- V. Reduced serum haptoglobin

All of the following causes of hypokalemia, except:

- I. Alkalosis
- II. High insulin
- III. Amiloride (K⁺-sparing diuretic)
- IV. Cushing's syndrome
- V. Vomiting and diarrhea

All of the following are causes of metabolic acidosis except:

- I. Salicylate poisoning
- II. Vomiting
- III. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- IV. Starvation
- V. Shock

All of the following are causes of systolic murmur, except:

- I. Mitral stenosis
- II. stenosis Pulmonary
- III. Aortic stenosis
- IV. Atrial septal defect
- V. Fallot's tetralogy

All of the following can cause calcification in the renal tract, except:

- I. Schistosomiasis
- II. Hyperparathyroidism
- III. Nephrotic syndrome
- IV. Hydatid cyst
- V. Tuberculosis

All of the following drugs are contraindicated in chronic renal failure except:

- I. Tetracycline
- II. Nalidixic acid
- III. Nitrofurantion
- IV. Aspirin
- V. Methyl dopa



All of the following are features of nephrotic syndrome except:

- I. Hypocholesterolemia

- II. Hypoalbuminaemia
- III. Oedema
- IV. Heavy urinary protein loss
- V. Puffiness around the eyes

All of the following are contraindications for exercise electrocardiography test, except:

- I. Recent myocardial infarction
- II. Diagnosis of chest pain
- III. Unstable angina
- IV. Uncompensated heart failure
- V. Malignant hypertension

All of the following are major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, except:

- I. Carditis
- II. Polyarthrititis
- III. Chorea
- IV. Arthralgia
- V. Erythema

All of the following drugs can cause hirsutism, except:

- I. Phenytoin
- II. Ranitidine
- III. Contraceptive pills
- IV. Minoxidil
- V. Prednisolone

All of the following are features of severe asthma, except:

- I. Tachycardia
- II. Pulses paradoxicus
- III. Silent chest
- IV. Pulsus alternans
- V. Low PEFR

The most common causes of pneumonia is:

- I. Staphylococcus aureus pneumonia
- II. Mycoplasma pneumonia
- III. Haemophilus influenza pneumonia
- IV. Streptococcus pneumonia
- V. Influenza A virus pneumonia

The most common symptom of bronchial carcinoma is:

- I. Cough
- II. Chest pain
- III. Cough and pain
- IV. Coughing blood
- V. No symptom

All of the following are causes of shock, except:

- I. Myocardial infarction
- II. Cardiac tamponade
- III. Respiratory failure
- IV. Burns
- V. Sepsis

All of the following are causes of gynaecomastia , except:

- I. Old age
- II. Hyperparathyroidism
- III. Liver disease
- IV. Hyperthyroidism
- V. Digitalis

Hypochlorhydria is caused by all of the following except:

- I. Carcinoma of stomach
- II. Pregnancy
- III. Pernicious anaemia
- IV. Atrophic gastritis
- V. Duodenal ulcer

All of the following side effects of oral contraceptives except:

- I. Weight gain
- II. Hypertension
- III. Deep vein thrombosis
- IV. Stroke
- V. Hypoglycaemia

All of the following are side effects of corticosteroid therapy , except:

- I. Hypertension
- II. Pancreatitis
- III. Hypercalcaemia
- IV. Osteoporosis
- V. Polyuria

All of the following are causes of hypercalcaemia , except:

- I. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- II. Sarcoidosis
- III. Thiazides
- IV. Multiple myeloma
- V. Osteomalacia

All of the following clinical features of Acromegaly , except:

- I. Headache
- II. Excessive sweating
- III. Muscular weakness
- IV. Large tongue
- V. Loss of hair

All of the following are causes of Hypoglycaemia , except:

- I. Insulinomas
- II. Post-prandial
- III. Hepatic failure
- IV. Chronic pancreatitis
- V. Addison's disease

All of the following are causes of papilloedema , except:

- I. Intracranial mass lesion
- II. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- III. Benign intracranial hypertension
- IV. Accelerated hypertension
- V. Vitamin B12 deficiency

All of the following are causes of chorea , except:

- I. Rheumatoid fever
- II. Polycythaemia
- III. Pregnancy (rubra vera)
- IV. Hunlinton's disease
- V. Carbamazepine

All of the following are causes of pruritus, except:

- I. Obstructive jaundice
- II. Chronic renal failure
- III. Myxoedema
- IV. Parasites
- V. Acne

All of the following are causes of erythema Nodosum, except:

- I. Sarcoidosis
- II. Streptococcal infection
- III. Tuberculosis
- IV. Indomethacin
- V. Oral contraceptives

All of the following causes of leg ulcers, except:

- I. Excessive exercise
- II. Positive family history
- III. Cigarette smoking
- IV. Hypertension
- V. Hyperlipidemia

All of the following are haemolytic anaemias, except:

- I. Hereditary spherocytosis
- II. Hereditary elliptocytosis
- III. G6PD deficiency
- IV. Sickle cell anaemia
- V. Aplastic anaemia

All of the following can cause chest pain, except:

- I. Angina
- II. Aortic stenosis
- III. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- IV. Pericarditis
- V. Mitral stenosis

Polycythaemia rubra vera is associated with all of the following

EXCEPT:

- I. A raised ERS
- II. Pruritus
- III. Haemorrhage
- IV. Hyperuricaemia
- V. Thrombosis

All of the following are recognized signs of thyrotoxicosis EXCEPT:

- I. Lid lag
- II. Pretibial myxoedema
- III. Carpopedal spasm
- IV. Lid retraction
- V. Tachycardia

Erythema nodosum may be seen in all of the following, except:

- I. Ulcerative colitis
- II. Dermatomyositis
- III. Sarcoidosis
- IV. Post streptococcal infection
- V. Crohn's disease

All of the following are recognized risk factors for the development of ischemic heart disease, EXCEPT:

- I. Hypertension
- II. Smoking
- III. Diabetes mellitus
- IV. High cholesterol level
- V. High level of high density lipoprotein (HDL)

All of the following can cause hypokalemia, except:

- I. Vomiting
- II. Chronic laxative ingestion
- III. Cushing syndrome
- IV. Renal failure
- V. Diuretic therapy

Haematuria either macroscopic or microscopic is found in all of the following, EXCEPT:

- I. Infective endocarditis
- II. Papillary necrosis
- III. Use of anticoagulant
- IV. Amyloidosis
- V. Renal tuberculosis

Behcet's disease is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- I. Oral ulceration
- II. Genital ulceration
- III. Ureitis
- IV. Arthritis
- V. Endocarditis

Which of the following does not occur after a partial gastrectomy:

- I. Dumping syndrome
- II. Hyperglycaemia
- III. B12 deficiency
- IV. Ostomalacia
- V. Carcinoma of stomach

Gynecomastia may be caused by all of the following, except:

- I. Liver cirrhosis
- II. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- III. Klinefelter's syndrome
- IV. Hydrochlorothiazide
- V. Digoxin therapy

$$ESR = 5-20$$

Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ERS) of 100mm/h may be seen in all of the following, EXCEPT:

- I. Multiple myeloma
- II. Polycythemia rubra vera
- III. Giant cell (temporal) arteritis
- IV. Carcinomatosis

V. Exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis

Causes of small pupils include all of the following , except :

- I. Horner's syndrome
- II. 3rd cranial nerve palsy
- III. Pontine hemorrhage
- IV. Organophosphate poisoning
- V. Tabes dorsalis (?)

All of the following are recognized features of sarcoidosis EXCEPT :

- I. Erythema multiforme
- II. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy
- III. Uveitis
- IV. Lupus pernio (?)
- V. Hypercalcaemia

All of the following are indications for liver biopsy EXCEPT:

- I. Unexplained hepatomegaly
- II. Cirrhosis
- III. Infiltrations
- IV. Tumours
- V. Prolonged prothrombin time

All of the following are used in the treatment of hyperkalemia , except:

- I. Ca gluconate
- II. NaHCO₃
- III. Spirololactone
- IV. Glucose and insulin
- V. Hemodialysis

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Features of brucellosis include all of the following , except:

- I. Spondylitis
- II. Marked leukocytosis leukopenia
- III. Mental depression
- IV. Endocarditis
- V. Splenomegaly

Which of the following antihypertensive drugs may be used sublingually :

- I. Methyldopa
- II. Clonidine
- III. Atenolol
- IV. Nifedipine
- V. Urdalazine

Signs of pleural effusion include all of the following except:

- I. Stony dullness
- II. Decrease breath sounds
- III. Bronchial breathing above effusion
- IV. Increased tactile vocal fremitus
- V. Deviation of trachea to opposite side

All of the following are causes of liver cirrhosis , except :

- I. Alcohol
- II. Hepatitis B
- III. Hepatitis A
- IV. Hepatitis C

V. Budd-chiari syndrome

All of the following are true about pernicious anaemia, except:

- I. Is a disease of the elderly
- II. Weight loss is a common feature
- III. Subacute combined degeneration can occur
- IV. Gastric atrophy with achlorhydria
- V. Treatment should be continued for two years only

All of the following are true about AIDS, except:

- I. Has a long incubation period
- II. Carriers are not infectious
- III. Can transmitted sexually
- IV. Vaccination is not available
- V. Kaposi sarcoma is a feature

In diabetic ketoacidosis, all of the following are true except:

- I. May be the first presentation of diabetes
- II. Bicarbonate is used in the treatment
- III. Total body potassium is high
- IV. May be precipitated by infection
- V. Causes low PCO₂

All of the following are factors precipitating Encephalopathy in liver cirrhosis, except:

- I. Narcotics
- II. Neomycin
- III. Diuretic therapy
- IV. Constipation
- V. Haemorrhage

Major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever include all of the following except:

- I. Carditis
- II. Chorea
- III. Subcutaneous nodules
- IV. Erythema marginatum
- V. Arthralgia

All of the following are true about systemic lupus erythematosus, except:

- I. Butterfly rash
- II. Myopathy
- III. Amyleidosis is a common complication
- IV. Abdominal pain
- V. Arthritis

The most common cause of septic arthritis is:

- I. Staphylococcus
- II. Pneumococcal infection
- III. Gram negative bacilli
- IV. Trauma
- V. Intra-articular injection

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In isolated left ventricular failure, the following are usually found, except:

- I. Orthopnoea
- II. Third heart sound
- III. Bilateral basal crepitations
- IV. Pulses alternans
- V. Lower limb oedema

All of the following are causes of hyperuricaemia, except:

- I. High dose aspirin (Low dose aspirin)
 - II. Chronic renal disease
 - III. Alcohol
 - IV. Leukemia
 - V. Hypothyroidism
- Handwritten notes:*
 - Down syndrome - iodophor
 - T1/T2/T3/T4
 - Ca
 - hypertension
 - low dose aspirin
 - hypothyroidism

Vitiligo is associated with all of the following except:

- I. Addison's disease
 - II. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - III. Pernicious anaemia
 - IV. Diabetes mellitus
 - V. Thyrotoxicosis
- Handwritten note:*
 - Addison's disease

The most frequent and clinically important vitamin deficiency developing in patients with cholestatic liver disease is which of the following:

- I. Vitamin D
- II. Vitamin A
- III. Vitamin B12
- IV. Vitamin B1
- V. Vitamin K

The most common clinical picture of renal carcinoma is:

- I. Pyrexia
- II. Haematuria
- III. Mass in the flank
- IV. Left sided varicocele
- V. Flank pain

The most common pathogen in urinary tract infection is which of the following:

- I. Streptococcus faecalis
- II. Klebsiella pneumoniae
- III. Escherichia coli
- IV. Staphylococcus aureus
- V. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

All of the following are endocrine causes of systemic hypertension, except:

- I. Conn's disease
- II. Pheochromocytoma
- III. Addison's disease
- IV. Acromegaly
- V. Cushing's syndrome

All of the following are features of severe asthma, except:

- I. Tachycardia of more than 130/min
- II. Loud wheezes chest
- III. Pulsus paradoxus of more than 30 mmHg
- IV. Cyanosis
- V. PEFR below 100L/min

All of the following are viral diseases, except:

- I. Warts
- II. AIDS
- III. Herpes Zoster
- IV. Lyme disease
- V. Varicella

All of the following may occur in myxoedema, except:

- I. Ataxia
- II. Deafness
- III. Clonus
- IV. Pericardial effusion
- V. Alopecia

The commonest symptom of bronchial carcinoma is:

- I. Cough
- II. Chest pain
- III. Cough and pain
- IV. Coughing blood
- V. Hoarseness

All of the following are clinical features of lead poisoning except:

- I. Anorexia
- II. Anaemia
- III. Diarrhea
- IV. Wrist and foot drop
- V. Encephalopathy

Causes of hypercalcaemia include all of the following except:

- I. Sarcoidosis
- II. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- III. Osteomalacia
- IV. Multiple myeloma
- V. Bronchogenic carcinoma

All of the following are complications of diabetes except:

- I. Cataract
- II. Allopecia
- III. Albuminuria
- IV. Painful neuropathy
- V. Sixth cranial nerve palsy

The most useful test in monitoring heparin therapy is:

- I. Bleeding time
- II. Prothrombin time
- III. Platelet time
- IV. Clot retraction
- V. Partial thromboplastin time (PTT)

Dysphagia may occur in all of the following, except:

- I. Carcinoma of esophagus

- II. Systemic sclerosis
- III. Candida esophagitis
- IV. Achalasia
- V. Ulcerative colitis

All of the following are causes of hypoglycemia, except:

- I. Hepatic failure
- II. Insulinoma
- III. Addison's disease
- IV. Haemochromatosis
- V. Glibenclamide therapy

All of the following are signs of upper motor neurone lesion except:

- I. Increase in tone
- II. Hyperreflexia
- III. Fasciculation
- IV. An extensor plantar reflex
- V. Loss of abdominal reflexes

The following are typical changes in C.S.F in pyogenic meningitis, except:

- I. High protein
- II. High glucose
- III. High polymorph cells
- IV. High CSF pressure
- V. Turbid CSF

All of the following are true about polymyositis is true, except:

Distal weakness

- ☒ I. Proximal weakness
- II. Normal muscle biopsy
- III. Dysphagia can occur
- IV. Raised ESR
- V. Raised serum creatine phosphokinase

- usually with fever & headache
- acute 4-6 weeks
- Proximal muscle weakness

Positive tests for rheumatoid factor commonly occur in which of the following:

- I. Ankylosing spondylitis
- II. Reiter's syndrome
- III. Down's syndrome
- IV. Sjogren's syndrome
- V. Chronic gout

Sjogren's syndrome RA
SLE
Gout

RAO

All of the following are side effects of corticosteroid therapy, except:

- I. Increase blood pressure
- II. Hypoglycemia
- III. Weight gain
- IV. Osteoporosis
- V. Cataract

Signs of mitral stenosis include all of the following except:

- I. Loud first heart sound
- II. Opening snap
- III. Collapsing pulse
- IV. Rumbling mid-diastolic murmur
- V. Atrial fibrillation

15

The following are true about typhoid fever, except :

- I. May be transmitted orally
- II. Cause splenomegaly
- III. May be complication by haemorrhage in the 3rd day of infection
- IV. Rose spots can occur
- V. Chloramphenicol is the drug of choice

Cataract may be caused by all of the following except:

- I. Steroid therapy
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Radiation
- IV. Hypoparathyroidism
- V. Paracetamol poisoning

All of the following may cause diarrhea except:

- I. Diabetes mellitus
- II. Hyperparathyroidism
- III. Carcinoid syndrome
- IV. Zollinger Ellison syndrome
- V. Carcinoma of colon

Hematemesis and melena may be caused by all of the following except:

- I. Gastric carcinoma
- II. Gastric ulcer
- III. Mallory Weiss syndrome
- IV. Duodenal ulcer
- V. Hypothyroidism

All of the following are true about cholera, except :

- I. Causes severe diarrhea
- II. Metabolic acidosis may occur
- III. Abdominal rigidity is usual
- IV. Dehydration may be very severe
- V. Tetracycline is the antibiotic of choice

All of the following are causes of polycythaemia, except :

- I. High altitude
- II. Right to left shunt
- III. Heavy smoking
- IV. Pregnancy
- V. Renal cell carcinoma

All of the following can cause confusion; except :

- I. Meningitis
- II. Subdural haematoma
- III. Hypertensive encephalopathy
- IV. Cerebro vascular accident
- V. Multiple sclerosis

Haemoptysis may be seen in all of the following, except:

- I. Bronchial adenoma
- II. Mitral stenosis
- III. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- IV. Uncomplicated bronchial asthma
- V. Tuberculosis

The most common cause of chronic pancreatitis is :

V. Amyloidosis

Causes of epilepsy include all of the following, except:

- I. Encephalitis
- II. Brain tumour
- III. Hypoglycemia
- IV. Head injury
- V. Acute broncho-pneumonia

Which of the following is characteristic feature of acute gonococcal urethritis:

- I. Dysuria
- II. Genital ulceration
- III. High fever
- IV. Generalized lymphadenopathy
- V. Sweating

Signs of hypercapnea include all of the following except:

- I. ~~Confusion~~
- II. ~~Papilloedma~~
- III. Cold extremities
- IV. A large pulse volume
- V. Coma

Bloody diarrhoea is caused by all of the following, except:

- I. Ulcerative colitis
- II. Cholera
- III. Colonic carcinoma
- IV. Bacillary dysentery
- V. Schistosomiasis

Interstitial nephritis may be caused by all of the following, except:

- I. Phenacetin
- II. Streptomycin
- III. Furosemide
- IV. Digoxin
- V. Garamycin

*penicillin
subphenomenon*

(?)

Polycythemia may be secondary to all of the following except:

- I. Heavy smoking
- II. Right to left shunt
- III. Hepatoma
- IV. Multiple myeloma
- V. High altitudes

All of the following are true about AIDS, except:

- I. Has long incubation period
- II. Carries are usually not infectious
- III. Kaposi sarcoma is feature
- IV. Dementia may occur
- V. Vaccine is not available

Acute erosive gastritis is best diagnosed by:

- I. History
- II. Gastric analysis
- III. Endoscopy
- IV. Double-contrast upper G.I

V. Capsule biopsy

All of the following may precipitate hepatic encephalopathy in a patient with liver cirrhosis, except:

- I. High protein diet
- II. Neomycin therapy
- III. Gastrointestinal haemorrhage
- IV. Infection
- V. Paracentesis

Increased skin pigmentation can occur in all of the following, except:

- I. Primary biliary cirrhosis
- II. Haemochromatosis
- III. Renal failure
- IV. Addison's disease
- V. Hypopituitarism *hyperpigmentation (Addison)*

Polydipsia and polyuria is caused by all of the following except:

- I. Chronic renal failure
- II. Diabetes insipidus
- III. Hypercalcaemia
- IV. Primary polydipsia (hysterical)
- V. Hyperkalemia

Signs of Grave's disease include all of the following except:

- I. Exophthalmus
- II. Pretibial myxoedema
- III. Diffuse Goitre
- IV. Slow-relaxing of the ankle jerk *Brisk relaxation of ankle jerk*
- V. Lid lag

In a patient with anaemia all of the following might suggest the presence of iron deficiency anaemia, EXCEPT:

- I. Microcytosis
- II. Koilonychia
- III. Peripheral neuropathy
- IV. High iron binding capacity
- V. Low serum ferritin

All of the following are features of Cushing's syndrome except:

- I. Proximal muscle weakness
- II. Hyperglycemia
- III. Hypertension
- IV. Truncal obesity
- V. Hyperkalemia

Causes of palmar erythema include all of the following except:

- I. Rheumatoid arthritis
- II. Pregnancy
- III. Thyrotoxicosis
- IV. Multiple sclerosis
- V. Liver cirrhosis

erythema nodosum
contraceptive pill
ulcerative colitis
septicidaemia
bronchopulmonary infection
chronic liver disease

All of the following are true about Parkinson's disease except:

- I. Causes tremor
- II. Hypokinesia

rigidity
bradykinesia
postural instability

- III. Rigidity
- IV. Respond to bromocriptine
- V. Bilateral extensor plantar reflex *Extrinsically sign -ve*

All of the following can cause peripheral neuropathy except :

- I. Lead poisoning *Exp. -*
- II. Diphtheria
- III. Guillain-Barre syndrome
- IV. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- V. Vitamin C deficiency ✓

In sarcoidosis which of the following is true :

- I. Is commonest in those over 60 years of age *I - c*
- II. Should always be treated with steroids
- III. Presenting with erythema nodosum has good prognosis
- IV. Tuberculin test usually positive
- V. Usually responds to antituberculous therapy

An exudative pleural effusion may be due to all of the following , except :

- I. Congestive cardiac failure *(Transudative) exp. c*
- II. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- III. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- IV. Acute pancreatitis
- V. Mesothelioma

Obese persons are at an increased risk for all of the following disorders , except:

- I. Cholelithiasis
- II. Diabetes mellitus
- III. Hypothyroidism
- IV. Hypertension
- V. Hypertriglyceridemia *3, 3*

Which of the following would be least likely to be associated with eosinophilia :

- I. Toxoplasmosis
- II. Hypoadrenocorticism
- III. Loeffler's endocarditis *(immune rxn)*
- IV. Allergic vasculitis
- V. Myxedema

All of the following have been associated with chronic duodenal ulcer , except :

- I. Hyperparathyroidism
- II. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- III. Chronic pulmonary insufficiency
- IV. Smoking
- V. Pernicious anaemia

Which of the following causes hypocalcaemia

- I. Vitamin D intoxication
- II. Celiac disease *6, 7, 8, 9*
- III. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- IV. Acromegaly
- V. osteoporosis

All of the following features of Myasthenia Gravis are true EXCEPT: (P)

- I. Asymmetrical weakness
- II. Associated with thyrotoxicosis
- III. Dysphagia
- IV. Absent reflexes
- V. Watural remission

All of the following drugs may be used in the treatment of typhoid fever, except:

- I. Chloramphenicol
- II. Ampicillin
- III. Cotrimoxzole
- IV. Ceftriaxone
- V. Tetracycline

In bacterial meningitis affecting a 15 years old boy which of the following organism is most often implicated:

- I. Streptococcus
- II. Staphylococcus
- III. Meningococcus
- IV. Hemophilus influenza
- V. Pneumococcus

Erythema nodosum can occur in all of the following, EXCEPT:

- I. Streptococcal infection
- II. Sarcoidosis
- III. Ulcerative colitis
- IV. Rheumatoid arthritis
- V. Contraceptive pill

leprosy TB
chlamydia Hodgkins disease
Leukemia Sulphonamides
Bromides streptomycin

Haemoptysis may result from all of the following, EXCEPT:

- I. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- II. Aspergilloma
- III. Cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis
- IV. Bronchial adenoma
- V. Pulmonary infarction

The drug of choice in status epilepticus is I.V.:

- I. Succinylcholine
- II. Diazepam
- III. Lidocaine
- IV. Morphine
- V. Mephrobamate

All of the following are extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis, except:

- I. Pleural effusion
- II. Episcleritis
- III. Keratoderma blenorrhagia
- IV. Anacmia
- V. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca

Riters disease (clawing, erosion, ulceration)
Scleritis
L. scleromalacia
Conjunctivitis
Iritis
Keratitis

The most helpful and reliable bed side platelet function is:

- I. Platelet adhesiveness
- II. Bleeding time

- I. First metatarsophalangeal joint
- II. Shoulder
- III. Ankle
- IV. Wrist
- V. Elbow

All of the following drugs are used in the treatment of hypertension, except:

- I. Nifedipine
- II. Captopril
- III. Dopamine
- IV. Hydralazine
- V. Propranolol

All of the following are major Jones criteria for acute rheumatic fever, except:

- I. Carditis
- II. Chorea
- III. Erythema marginatum
- IV. Arthralgia
- V. Subcutaneous nodules

All of the following are true about diabetic ketoacidosis, except:

- I. May be precipitated by infection
- II. Total body potassium is high
- III. More common in type I diabetes
- IV. Causes Kussmaul breathing
- V. Dehydration may be severe

Causes of carpal tunnel syndrome include all of the following, except:

- I. Pregnancy
- II. Myxoedema
- III. Multiple sclerosis
- IV. Acromegaly
- V. Rheumatoid arthritis

DM
- R.A
- trauma

Treatment
- Splinting
- Hydrocortis

Pruritus may occur in all of the following, except:

- I. Scabies
- II. Chronic renal failure
- III. Obstructive jaundice
- IV. Polycythemia rubra vera
- V. Acromegaly

The characteristic ECG finding in ventricular aneurysm is:

- I. Persistent ST depression
- II. Left bundle branch block
- III. Lack of Q waves
- IV. First degree AV block
- V. Persistent ST elevation ✓

Screening Test For Residents. December. 1996

Choose the "ONE" Most Appropriate Answer :-

1. One of the following structures is derived from embryonic mesoderm :-
 - a. Lens capsule
 - b. Ciliary muscle
 - c. Retinal pigment epithelium
 - ☒ d. Levator palpebrae superioris
 - e. Corneal endothelium
2. One of the following regarding cornea is correct :-
 - a. The corneal endothelium regenerates from the periphery only
 - b. Bowman's layer is the basement membrane of the corneal epithelium
 - c. The corneal stroma is transparent due to its acellularity
 - ☒ d. Is supplied by both the ophthalmic and maxillary divisions of the trigeminal nerve
 - e. Its thickness determines the eyes refractive power ✓
3. Which of the following statements about the lens capsule is not correct ? :-
 - a. It has an inherent elasticity that facilitates accommodation
 - ☒ b. It is thinnest anteriorly ✓
 - c. It stains positively with PAS
 - d. It is secreted by the epithelium
 - e. It completely ensheathes the lens
4. All the following are true regarding the medial wall of the orbit except :-
 - a. Is partly formed by the maxilla ✓
 - b. Forms part of the lateral wall of sphenoid sinus
 - ☒ c. Is normally concave with respect to the globe ✓
 - d. Includes foramina for the anterior and posterior ethmoidal vessels
 - e. Is pierced by the nerve that supplies sensation to the tip of the nose ✓
5. Which of the following is not correct regarding optic nerve ? :-
 - a. There are one million nerve fibre
 - ☒ b. 50% of the nerve fibres are myelinated
 - ☒ c. Myelination is virtually complete at birth
 - d. Pial vessels are the major blood supply throughout most of its course
 - e. Are axons of the retinal ganglion cells
6. One of the following is correct regarding the inferior orbital fissure :-
 - ☒ a. Connects the orbit to the ptergo-palatine fossa ✓
 - b. Transmits the ophthalmic nerve
 - c. Transmits the inferior ophthalmic vein
 - d. Transmits the main lymphatic drainage of the orbit
 - e. Is separated from the superior orbital fissure by the sphenoid strut

Handwritten notes and markings on the right margin, including a large vertical line and some illegible text.

MCQ 2/14

1. In patient with renal stone all of the following are true dietary advice except:

- a. Low salt diet.
- b. Low calcium diet.
- c. Low proteins diet.
- d. Increase fluid intake.

2. All of the following are causes of palpable RT. kidney except:

- a. It can be normal finding to palpate its lower pole in thin people.
- b. Atrophy of LT. Kidney.
- c. Polycystic kidney disease especially when LT. Kidney is also palpable.
- d. Commonly found in patients with chronic renal failure.
- e. Obstruction in the RT. ureter.

3. All of the following are true matching except:

- a. Urine retention ----- frontal lobe lesion.
- b. Nocturia ----- heart failure.
- c. Pneumaturia ----- Crohn's disease.

d. Hesitancy -----prostate gland enlargement.

e. Painful hematuria -----urinary tract infection...

4.All the following are causes of huge splenomegaly except:

a. Chronic myeloid leukemia.

b. Myelofibrosis.

c. Kala azar.

d. SLE.

e. Gaucher disease.

5.All the following are features of chronic liver disease except :

a. Hepatomegaly.

b. Ascites.

c. Campbell de Morgan spots.

d. Clubbing.

e. Menorrhagia.

6.All the following are causes of weight loss with normal appetite except :

a. Hyperthyroidism

b. Fever

c. Ca pancrease

d. DM I

e. Mal absorption

7. All the following are the true match except :

a. Xerostomia ----- Dry mouth

b. Melena ----- Black. tarry
.sticky. loose .stool

c. Dysphasia ----- Painful
swallowing

d. Dyspepsia -----
Indigestion

e. Steatorrhea ----- Fatty
pale greasy stool

8. All the following are characteristics of visceral abdominal pain except:

a. It results from distension of hollow
organs

b. It is conducted by parasympathetic
afferent fibers

c. Deep poorly localized pain

d. Usually located in the midline

9. All of the following are true match except:

a. Chronic pancreatitis -----

Steatorrhea

b. IBS ----- Alteration in bowel habit
with typical nocturnal
diarrhoea

c. Massive upper GI bleeding -----

Fresh rectal bleeding

d. Small intestinal obstruction -----

Abdominal pain and vomiting

e. Hypothyroidism -----

Constipation

10. Regarding hyperbilirubemia all of the following are true except:

a. Level of bilirubin $> 3 \text{ Mg / dl}$ is
needed to be clinically
detected

b. In patient with Gilbert syndrome you
suspect he will have dark
color urine and pruritis

- c. Primary biliary cirrhosis to conjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- d. Viral hepatitis you may find both conjugated and unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- e. Painless obstructive jaundice suggest malignant biliary obstruction

11. All of the following are in favor of inflammatory arthritis except :

- a. Redness and swelling of the joint
- b. Pain at rest and aggravated by movement
- c. Morning stiffness < 30 minutes
- d. Constitutional symptoms like fever , sweating

12. All of the following are true (disease – typical joint involvement) matching except:

- a. Rheumatoid arthritis ----- distal interphalangeal JJ
- b. Ankylosing spondylitis ----- sacroiliac JJ

- c. Acute gout ----- first
metatarsophalangeal J
- d. SLE ----- symmetrical wrist and
small JJ of the hand

13. One of the following is mismatch:

- a. Heber den's node ----- OA of
DIP joint
- b. Circinate balanitis-----
Ankylosing spondylitis
- c. Nail pitting, conjunctivitis and
urethritis-----Reiter
syndrome
- d. Splenomegaly ,neutropenia ,
lymphadenopathy -----
Rheumatoid arthritis
- e. Sausage shape finger -----
Psoriatic arthropathy

**14. All of the following are true match
except :**

- a. Positive Gower's sign -----
Proximal myopathy
- b. Antalgic gait -----lower limb
pain

c. Trendelenburg gait-----
adductor muscle weakness of
the hip joints

d. Positive Schober test -----
limitation in forward lumbar
spine flexion

e. Positive straight leg raise -----
L 4 , L 5 , S 1 nerve roots
tension

**15. all of the following muscles are
part of rotator cuff except:**

- a. Supraspinatus
- b. Infraspinatus
- c. Teres major
- d. Teres minor
- e. Subscapularis

**16. one of the following is not common
fracture site in osteoporosis :**

- a. Colles fracture
- b. Neck of femur
- c. Lower tibia
- d. Spinal vertebrae
- e. Proximal humerus

Q15 - MCQ simple

Cardiovascular System

Choose the most appropriate answer

- 1 **Regarding First heart sound (S1) all of the following statements are true except:**
 - a- It is caused by the closure of atrioventricular valves.
 - b- It is loudest at the cardiac apex.
 - c- Splitting of S1 can be heard normally.
 - d- S1 does not vary with inspiration.
 - e- S1 is soft in mitral stenosis.
- 2 **Regarding S3 one of the following is true:**
 - a- S3 can be normal in all age groups.
 - b- S4 marks ventricular contraction.
 - c- S3 plus bradycardia is called S3 gallop
 - d- S3 plus S4 plus tachycardia is called summation gallop.
 - e- S3 immediately precedes S1.
- 3 **Regarding Jugular venous pressure (JVP) all of the followings are true except:**
 - a- JV Pulsation increased by deep inspiration.
 - b- JVP is best estimated by internal rather than external jugular vein.
 - c- Jugular venous pulsation is more than one wave pulsation.
 - d- Jugular venous pulsation is inward pulsation.
 - e- JV Pulsation decreased by changing position from 45 degree to 90 degree.
- 4 **All of the following conditions can cause left ventricular hypertrophy except:**
 - a- Aortic Stenosis.
 - b- Aortic regurgitation.
 - c- Mitral regurgitation.
 - d- Mitral stenosis .

- e- Systemic Hypertension.
- 5- **All of the followings are signs of Mitral stenosis except:**
 - a- Heaving apical beat(impulse)
 - b- Presystolic murmur.
 - c- Middiastolic Murmur.
 - d- Opening snap.
 - e- Accentuated S1.
- 6- **All of the followings are signs of Aortic Stenosis except:**
 - a- Sustained apical impulse.
 - b- Systolic murmur with typical radiation to left axilla
 - c- S4
 - d- Decrease A2
 - e- Slow rising pulse.
- 7- **A 30 year old female patient presented with dyspnea on exertion and dizziness. Her pulse rate was 70/minute, weak pulse. Heart examination shows irregularly irregular rhythm with heart rate of 100 beat /minute. Examination of the JVP typically will show:**
 - a- kausmal sign.
 - b- Absent (a) Wave.
 - c- Cannon wave.
 - d- Large v wave.
 - e- Absent v wave.
- 8- **One of the followings are characteristic for chest pain caused by myocardial infarction rather than anginal chest pain.**
 - a- The chest pain is central in location.
 - b- The chest pain is radiating to the left shoulder.
 - c- The nature of the chest pain is tightness.

d- The pain improved by sublingual Isosorbide Dinitrate.

e- The pain is associated with feeling of impending death.

9- All of the followings indicates Left ventricular heart failure except:

a- Dyspnea on exertion.

b- Orthopnea.

c- Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea.

d- Raised JVP.

e- Pulsus alternans.

10- All of the following conditions can caused tachycardia except:

a- Anemia.

b- Fever

c- Anxiety.

d- Salbutamol treatment.

e- Jaundice.

11- All of the following associations are true except:

a- Mitral stenosis and hemoptysis.

b- Systemic Hypertension and loud P2

c- Tricuspid regurgitation and pansystolic murmur.

d- Non pulsatile distended neck veins and superior vena cava obstruction.

e- paradoxical pulse and constrictive pericarditis.

12- Regarding the severity of LV dysfunction, which one of the followings is the most serious.

a- Dyspnea at rest.

b- Dyspnea on exertion.

c- Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea.

d- Chein-stock respiration.

e- Acute pulmonary edema.

13- Cardiac output depends on all of the following factors except:

a- Pulmonary pressure.

b- Heart Rate.

c- Ventricular contractility.

d- Preload

e- Afterload.

[MCQ on P.L]

Respiratory 6th year

- 1- Which one of the following values indicates airflow limitation?
 - a- FEV1 65% of predicted.
 - b- FVC 65% of predicted.
 - c- FEV1/FVC 65%.
 - d- Residual volume 65% of predicted.
 - e- DLCO 65% of predicted.
- 2- All of the following medications are relevant in taking history of patient with chronic cough except:
 - a- Metoprolol
 - b- Enalapril
 - c- Diclofenac Na
 - d- Amlodipine
 - e- Thiazide
- 3- Which one of the followings is the main mechanism of dyspnea?
 - a- Hypoxia
 - b- Hypercapnia
 - c- Acidosis
 - d- Alkalosis
 - e- Increased work of breathing
- 4- Which one of the following statements is true regarding sleep apnea ?
 - a- Apnea/hypopnea index less than 5/hr is normal.
 - b- Polysomnography is able to differentiate between obstructive and central apnea
 - c- All cases of obstructive sleep apnea should be treated by CPAP.
 - d- Hypoxia and reoxygenation are the main causes of Cardiovascular co morbidity.
 - e- Central sleep apnea can be caused by severe left ventricular dysfunction.
- 5- Which one of the following treatment improves survival of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?
 - a- Long term Oxygen therapy.
 - b- Tiotropium.
 - c- Rehabilitation.
 - d- Inhaled steroids.
 - e- Low dose oral corticosteroids.
- 6- Bronchial stenosis can be caused by all of the following conditions except:
 - a- Wegner's granuloma
 - b- Sarcoidosis
 - c- Tuberculosis

- d- Amyloidosis
 - e- Pulmonary hemosiderosis
- 7- The most common pathogen responsible for severe community acquired pneumonia is :
- a- Legionella pneumoniae
 - b- Staphylococcal aureus
 - c- Streptococcal pneumoniae
 - d- Pseudomonus aerogenosa
 - e- Mycoplasma pneumonia
- 8- The most common pathogen responsible for abdominal tuberculosis is:
- a- Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
 - b- Mycobacterium Bovis
 - c- Mycobacterium Africanum
 - d- Mycobacterium Microti
 - e- Mycobacterium Canetti
- 9- One of the following statement regarding management of pulmonary embolism is true:
- a- Spiral CT scan of the chest is more sensitive for peripheral filling defects.
 - b- Doppler ultrasound is 90% sensitive for below and above knee DVT.
 - c- Low molecular weight Heparin doesn't cause thrombocytopenia.
 - d- Circulatory failure caused by pulmonary embolism is an indication of Thrombolytic therapy.
 - e- Low molecular weight Heparin is contraindicated in pregnancy.
- 10- Noninvasive ventilation can be used in all of the following conditions except:
- a- Acute exacerbation of COPD
 - b- Acute pulmonary edema
 - c- Cardiopulmonary arrest
 - d- Obesity hypoventilation syndrome
 - e- Myopathies and chest wall abnormalities.
- 10- What CF gene product leads to dysfunction of the cellular electrolyte transport and can be used as a confirmatory test in cystic fibrosis?
- a- Sweat chloride membrane protein
 - b- CF transmembrane conductance regulator protein (CFTR)
 - c- Delta F508 assay
 - d- Epithelial ion transport channel
 - e- Serum sodium.

11- Regarding the use of beta 2 agonist all of the following statements are true except:

- a- Adding long acting beta 2 agonist is more effective than increasing the dose of inhaled steroids in improving asthma control.
- b- Formoterol is long acting beta 2 agonist but it has a rapid onset of action.
- c- LABAs should only be used in combination with ICS.
- d- Gene polymorphisms plays significant role in the efficacy of short acting beta 2 agonist.
- e- There is consistent data to support the anti-inflammatory effect of beta 2 agonist.

12- Recent studies showed that statins have all of the following therapeutic effects except:

- a - Antimicrobial effect.
- b - Antioxidant effect.
- c - Anti-inflammatory effect
- d - Antithrombotic effect.

13- A 20 year old girl came to the clinic complaining from dry cough for more than 1 week. By examination you are able to hear stridor and wheezes mainly in the inspiratory phase. Which of the following investigation most helpful in diagnosing vocal cord dysfunction in this patient

- a- Chest CT scan
- b- DLCO
- c- Flow Volume Loop
- d- PH monitoring
- e- Lung Volumes(RV,TLC)

14- All of the followings are indications for inhaled steroids in COPD patients except

- a- Symptomatic COPD patients with a documented spirometric response to steroids
- b- Those with an FEV1 < 50% predicted
- c- Those with repeated exacerbations requiring treatment with oral steroids
- d- Those with mixed COPD with asthma
- e- COPD associated with alpha1 antitrypsin deficiency

15- A 60 year old male patient, smoker was admitted with fever ,cough , abdominal pain and acute confusion . the initial lab investigations showed WBC OF 20.000, Hb of 12 ,Na 122 and K OF 3.1 . All of the following statements are true regarding this condition except

- a- The caus of hyponatremia most likely due to adrenal insufficiency

- b- The CXR may show consolidation
- c- The urine sample can be used for diagnosing this condition
- d- Serology has more epidemiological than clinical benefit in the management of this patient
- e- Macrolide or/and levofloxacin is the treatment of choice

MCQ - P.V

- 1) Which one of the following pulmonary function values indicates airflow limitation .
 - a- FEV1 of 60% of predicted .
 - b- FVC of 60% of predicted .
 - c- FEV1/FVC of 60% of predicted .
 - d- DLCO of 60% of predicted .
 - e- Residual volume of 60% of predicted .
- 2) All of the followings can be used as a challenge tests for patients with bronchial asthma except ;
 - a- Methacholine .
 - b- Histamine .
 - c- Normal saline .
 - d- Excercise .
 - e- Hypertonic saline .
- 3) respiratory failure caused by lung diseases is characterized by which one o the followings :
 - a- Normal chest X ray .
 - b- Hypercapnia .
 - c- Diffusion is the main mechanism of hypoxia .
 - d- Easy to correct hypoxia .
 - e- PEEP is contraindicated .
- 4) All of the following conditions typically can cause pump failure's type respiratory failure except :
 - a- Myasthenia gravis .
 - b- Multiple rib fractures .
 - c- Bronchiolitis obliterans .
 - d- Severe chest pain .
 - e- Gullien-Barrie syndrome
- 5- Wide alveolar-arterial Po₂ (PA-a O₂) gradient can be increased in all of the following conditions except :
 - a- Morphine over dose .
 - b- Severe pneumonia .
 - c- Acute Bronchial Asthma .
 - d- Acute Pulmonary edema .
 - e- ARDS (acute respiratory distress syndrome) .
- 6) The treatment of Bronchial asthma by Anti-inflammatory agents may cause all of the following except:
 - a- It reduces symptoms .
 - b- It improves lung function .
 - C- It decreases BHR (bronchial hyper reactivity).

- d- It improves quality of life
- e- It may cure the patient from the disease .\

7) One of the following treatment for patients with advanced COPD may improve their survival

- a. Exercise and rehabilitation.
- b. Nocturnal O2 therapy .
- c. Long term O2 therapy (more than 15Hrs) .
- d. Prophylactic nebulized antibiotics .
- e. Nebulized steroids (budesonide).

9) Regarding pleural effusion caused by TB all of the following statements are true except:

- a- Fluid analysis Predominated by lymphocytes
- b- Fluid positive for AFB stain in less than one third of patients .
- c- Negative culture for AFB can't exclude the disease.
- d- Pleural biopsy increases the yield for AFB culture.
- e- Usually it is difficult to treat ,and need treatment for 9-12 months .

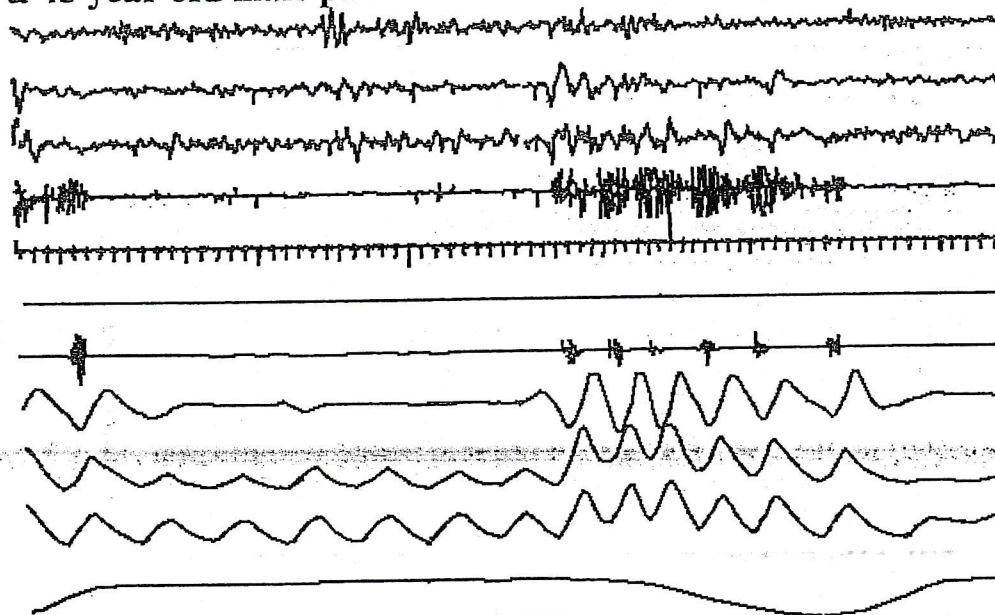
10) All of the followings are associated with Worse prognosis in sarcoidosis except :

- a- Incidious onset
- b- Multiple extrathoracic lesion.
- c- Blacks.
- d- Erythema nodosum.
- e- Lupus pernio.

11) All of the followings are true combination between a risk factors and pathogens causing pneumonia except :

- a- Alcoholism and klebsella pneumonia
- b- old age and mycoplasma pneumonia
- c- Cigarette smoking and H .influenza
- d- Mechanical ventilation and pseudomonal pneumonia.
- e- Abnormal level of consciousness and anaerobic bacteria

12) This is atypical part of 8 hours polysomnography for a 45 year old male patient .



What is the diagnosis of this patient ?

- a-Narcolepsy.
- b-Central apnea
- c-Obstructive sleep apnea.
- d-Mixed apnea .
- e- Hypopnea .

13) All of the followings can be caused by sarcoidosis except:

- a- Stridor .
- b- Wheezes .
- c- Heart block .
- d- Facial nerve weakness
- e- Hypercalcemia and Hypocalciuria .

14) Which one of the following conditions is an indication for thrombolytic therapy in patients with PE ?

- a- Contraindication for anticoagulation .
- b- Large filling defect(s) on spiral CT scan .
- c- Hypotension caused by PE .
- d- Bilateral PE .
- e- presence of ECG changes suggestive of PE .

15) A 60 year old man , long standing smoker , has progressive dyspnea and productive cough for the last 2 years . 1week before presentation had flue like symptoms followed by increase in his symptoms. His best Spirometry taken 2 months ago showed FEV1 1.1 Liter, FVC 2.2 L without changed after inhaled B2 agonist .

The ABG taken now, while breathing room air was PH 7.29 , Pa CO₂ 56, HCO₃ 32, Po₂ 32 .

All of the followings are true regarding this patient's condition except :

- a- O₂ therapy by non rebreathing mask should be started immediately.
- b- V/Q mismatch is the main mechanism of hypoxia in this patient .
- c- BiPAP is superior to CPAP in this patient .
- d- After discharge exercise training may improved his quality of life
- e- After discharge tiotropium is appropriate therapy .

16) A 24 year old female patient has 4 days history of fever, chills and left sided chest pain which increased by inspiration .Chest x ray showed consolidation in the left lower zone with signs of pleural effusion on the same side .All of the followings are indications for insertion of chest tube and intrapleural thrombolytic therapy except ;

- a- multiloculated fluid by CT scan .
- b- LDH of 1500 mg/l
- c- Gram stain of the pleural fluid is positive for Gram positive cocci .
- d- Fever 39 C .
- e- Pleural fluid culture +ve for strep.pneumonia .

17) In patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (usual interstitial pneumonia) all of the followings are expected physiological changes except :

- a- Low DLCO .
- b- Decreased FEV₁/FVC ratio .
- c- Severe O₂ desaturation on exercise.
- d- Reduced vital capacity and total lung capacity .
- e- Increased pulmonary artery pressure .

18) Bronchiolitis obliterans characterized by all of the following conditions except

- a- Obstructive changes by spirometry.
- b- Can complicate bone marrow transplant .
- c- Good response to systemic corticosteroid .
- d- HRCT scan of the chest typically shows mosaic appearance of air trapping .
- e- Transbronchial lung biopsy is inadequate for the diagnosis in most of cases.

19) All of the followings may improve obstructive sleep apnea except:

- a- Dental extraction .
- b- Weight Reduction .

c- Decrease alcohol consumption .

d- Nasal CPAP

e- Tracheostomy .

20- All of the following statement regarding lung cancer are true except :

a- Clubbing is more common in adenocarcinoma.

b- Adenocarcinoma usually is a peripheral lung tumor.

c- Adenocarcinoma in some cases is difficult to be differentiated from mesothelioma .

d- Thromboembolic disease can be the first manifestation of the disease.

e- Surgery can be curative for early diagnosed cases.

MC9 Q14

1- All of the followings are signs of pulmonary hypertension except:

- a- Left parasternal heave
- b- Loud S1
- c- Splitting of P2
- d- Tricuspid regurgitation
- e- Pulmonary regurgitate

2- All of the followings are common causes of chronic Cough except :

- a- Bronchial Asthma
- b- Post nasal drip syndrome
- c- Gastro esophageal reflux disease
- d- ACE inhibitor
- e- Pulmonary Hypertension

3- A 25 year old man ,presented with fever ,cough, and right sided chest pain. Physical examination of the chest showed central trachea, increased TVF (tactile vocal fremitus), dullness to percussion , decreased breath sound and basal crepitation on the right chest .Most likely diagnosis in this patient is:

- a- Right lung collapse
- b- Right pneumothorax
- c- Right sided Pneumonia .
- d- Right Pleural effusion
- e- Lt sided pneumoctomy

13- Taking history from very sick patient you can do all of the followings except

- a- You can use the old file of this patient .
- b- Review in detail when the patient is fit
- c- Try to collect information quickly .
- d- Obtain history from 3rd party
- e- Do physical examination and no need for taking history..

14 – In patient who present with a chief complaint of chest pain all of the followings are part of the history of present illness in this patient except

- a- This patient has hypertension for 10 years.
- b- This patient has the same pain 2 years ago.
- c- This patient has blood transfusion 2 years ago.
- d- This patient has one brother died suddenly 2 years ago.
- e- This patient is taking lipid lowering agent.

15 – All of the followings are signs of lower motor neuron lesions except

- a- Muscle atrophy
- b- Decrease deep tendon reflexes
- c- Hypotonia

- d- Absent superficial abdominal reflexes
 - e-myoclonus
- 16-All of the followings signs indicate severe attack of bronchial asthma except
- a-Use of accessory muscle
 - b-cyanosis
 - c- wheezes
 - d- pulsus paradoxus
 - e- intercostal retraction
- 17- The mechanism of wheezes is:
- a) Complete obstruction of the airways.
 - b) Passage of air through narrowed bronchi.
 - c) Complete obstruction of the alveoli.
 - d) Partial obstruction of the alveoli.
 - e) Partial collapse of the upper airway.
- 18- All of the followings cause pleuretic chest pain except :
- a) Pneumothorax.
 - b) Pneumonia
 - c) Pulmonary infarction.
 - d) Tuberculosis.
 - e) Tracheobronchitis.
- 19- The main mechanism of dyspnea is:
- a) Hypoxia.
 - b) Hypercapnia.
 - c) Respiratory alkalosis.
 - d) Increased work of breathing.
 - e) Increased deoxygenated Hb.
- 20-All of the followings can cause chronic cough except:
- a) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors.
 - b) Beta blockers.
 - c) Digoxin.
 - d) Gastro esophageal reflux disease.
 - e) Left sided cardiac failure.
- 21-All of the followings are signs of massive left sided pleural effusion except:
- a) Increased tactile vocal fremitus (TVF).
 - b) Deviation of the trachea to the right side.
 - c) Stony dullness on percussion.
 - d) Absent breath sounds .
 - e) Bulge of the affected side of the chest.
- 22- . All of the followings are signs of Right sided Pneumothorax except:
- a) Bulge of the affected side.
 - b) Deviation of the heart apex beats to the right.
 - c) Hyperresonance of the affected side by percussion .
 - d) Absent breath sounds of the Affected area .
 - e) Decreased chest movement of the affected side .

MCQ of

QUIZ

History and General Examination

Choose the most appropriate answer

- 1) All of the following statements regarding history taking except:
 - a- Contradiction in the history sometimes can indicate some relevant information.
 - b- Always contradiction needs clarification.
 - c- Reflection in history taking can be used to emphasize importance.
 - d- Open enquiries are mainly used to clarify specific points.
 - e- Summary is an expansion of reflection.
- 2) All of the followings are appropriate for describing (pain characteristics) except:
 - a- Compressing pain.
 - b- The pain comes only after effort.
 - c- The pain started since 1st of March.
 - d- The pain radiates to the right kidney.
 - e- The pain is related to menstrual cycle.
- 3) Asking about drug history involves all of the followings except:
 - a- Name of the drug.
 - b- Compliance.
 - c- Price of the drug.
 - d- Effectiveness of the drug.
 - e- Adverse drug reaction.
- 4) This symbol  in pedigree indicates
 - a- Still birth.
 - b- Dead.
 - c- Affected male.
 - d- Heterozygous mutation of gene.
 - e- Propositus.
- 5) One man drinks 2 liters of 4% beer. How many units of Alcohol this man consumes?
 - a- 0.08 unit.
 - b- 0.8 unit.
 - c- 8 units.
 - d- 80 units.
 - e- 800 units.
- 6) Alcohol intake is relevant in taking history of patients with all of the following conditions except:
 - a- Cardiomyopathy.

- b- Liver cirrhosis.
 - c- Dementia.
 - d- Pancreatitis.
 - e- COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease).
- 7) One of the followings is appropriate chief complaint:
- a) Loose, black, tarry, sticky diarrhoea of 4 hours duration.
 - b) Bilateral Lower limb oedema of 7 days duration.
 - c- Chest pain and dyspnea of 2 hours duration.
 - d- Exacerbation of asthma of 3 days duration.
 - e- Arrhythmia of 3 hours duration.
- 8) Occupational history should be part of history of present illness in all of the following conditions except:
- a- Bronchial Asthma.
 - b- Lead poisoning.
 - c- Thalassaemia.
 - d- Mesothelioma.
 - e- Hepatitis C.
- 9) Patient who presented with pain in the right lower limb. one of the following symptoms and signs is in favor of DVT (deep vein thrombosis)
- a- The pain is in the anterior aspect of the leg.
 - b- Past history of osteoarthritis
 - c- Presence of shinny skin.
 - d- Absence of hair.
 - e- History of hyperlipidemia.
- 10) All of the following conditions are more common in males compared to females except:
- a. Hemophilia.
 - b. Obstructive sleep apnea.
 - c. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
 - d. Carcinoma of the lung.
 - e. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- 11) All of the following conditions can cause changes in the nails except:
- a- Hyperlipidemia.
 - b- Liver cirrhosis.
 - c- Hypo-albuminemia.
 - d- End stage renal failure.
 - e- Cigarette smoking.
- 12) All of the following conditions can cause typical colicky pain
- a- Intestinal diseases
 - b- Billiary pathology.
 - c- Renal stones.
 - d- Labor pain.

e- Uterine contractions.

13) A 44 year old man, his weight is 80 kgs and his height is 160 cms. This man has:

- a- Normal BMI
- b- Over weight.
- c- Obesity.
- d- Morbid obesity.
- e- Extreme obesity.

14) All of the followings regarding clubbing of the fingers are True except:

- a- Can be normal.
- b- Can be familial.
- c- Can be unilateral.
- d- Can affect the toes.
- e- Can be caused by Cancer.

15) Taking History from patient with Dyspnea, one of the following statements is true:

- a- Dyspnea is always a symptom of serious diseases.
- b- Dyspnea which occurs only at rest usually is more serious than dyspnea which occurs only at exertion.
- c- The dyspnea due to hyperventilation, usually is associated with high PaCO₂.
- d- Morphine improves all types of dyspnea.
- e- The main mechanism of Dyspnea is hypoxia.

16) Smoking history should include all of the following details except:

- a- Duration of smoking.
- b- Average daily number of cigarette smoking.
- c- Age of starting smoking.
- d- Average daily cost of smoking
- e- Presence or absence of cigarette's filter.

17) Hypothermia can be caused by all of the following conditions except:

- a- Hypoalbuminemia.
- b- Prolonged unconsciousness.
- c- Severe hypothyroidism.
- d- Severe hypopituitarism.
- e- Near drowning.

18) All of the following matching regarding the mechanism of edema except:

- a- Allergic cause and increased permeability.
- b- Inflammatory cause and vasodilatation with increased Permeability.

c- Nephrotic syndrome and increased permeability.

d- Cardiac cause and increased venous pressure.

e- Malnutrition and decrease osmotic pressure.

19) All of the followings are causes of generalized pitting edema except:

a- Hypothyroidism.

b- Nephrotic syndrome.

c- Liver diseases.

d- Cardiac diseases.

e- Malnutrition.

20) All of the followings are true matching between abnormalities of the tongue and the causes except

a- Amyloidosis and large tongue.

b- Acromegaly and Large tongue

c- Large tongue and obstructive sleep apnea

d- Smooth clean tongue and VIT b12 deficiency.

e- Cyanosis and peripheral edema.

* All the followings are TRUE about patients with Carpal tunnel Syndrome EXCEPT:

- A. There is an atrophy of the thenar muscles
- B. there is a numbness in the first 3 and half fingers
- C. Phalen's test is done by forceful full flexion of the wrist for one minute
- D. Tinnel's test is done by tapping the dorsum of the wrist by a hammer to elicit pain in the hand
- E. the majority of cases are idiopathic

* All the following matching are correct EXCEPT:

- A. tophus - Gouti arthritis
- B. Heberden's nodes - dorsum of PIPs.
- C. Acanthosis Negricans - Cushing disease
- D. Calcinosis - white subcutaneous deposition in the finger's tip
- E. Frozen shoulder - adhesive Capsulitis.

* Which of the followings findings is NOT a Rheumatoid hand finding :

- A. Swan neck deformity of the PIPs and DIPs
- B. Ulnar deviation of the PIPs
- C. Z -deformity of the hand
- D. Boutonniere's deformity of the PIPs and DIPs
- E. Rheumatoid nodules

* Generalized Lymphadenopathy can be seen in all the followings diseases EXCEPT :

- A. Nodular Osteoarthritis
- B. Toxoplasmosis
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Streptococcal infections
- E. EBV.infection.

* Huge splenomegaly can be seen in all the following diseases EXCEPT :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Myelofibrosis | .A |
| Kal-Azar Leishmaniosis | .B |
| Chronic myelocytic Leukemia | .C |
| Plasmodium falciparum infection | .D |
| Sickle cell Anemia. | .E |

أسئلة الإمتياز

2006 - 2000

+ دورة شهر 3 / 2012

- ٦ دينار

Internal Medicine

* Chest Pain *

⑦ Causes of chest pain:-

- Non-Cardiovascular ^{غير قلبية}
- Costochondritis • hiatal hernia • GERD
- PUD • Gallbladder disease

* CV

- MI C myocardial infarction
- Myocarditis • pericarditis • aortic stenosis
- aneurysm • ^{سوء الصمامات} mitral valve prolapsed

* Pulmonary disorders:-

- pulmonary embolism • pulmonary HTN
- pneumothorax.

* Syncope:-

- prodromal symptoms - During the episode
- Rapid Recovery

* hypotension

- S and S:- • chest pain • SOB • irregular heart beat
- Fever • headache • cough • diarrhea • vomiting

* Causes

- * hypovolemia:- is the most common cause
- * hemorrhage * diuretics * alpha or beta blockers
- * ↓ cardiac output * Cardiogenic shock * MI
- * congestive heart failure • Arrhythmia * vasodilation
- * dysautonomia * sepsis * acidosis
- * calcium channel blockers * vasodilation

* hypovolemia diuretics - vaso dilators - dehydration
 - bedrest + anemia
 * Diseases - Addison's disease - atherosclerosis - diabetes
 Parkinson's disease - Syncope
 * medication - antidepressants - marijuana - Alpha blockers
 * B12 deficiency * Harvess

• Cardiology OXF.

I. Common Cardiac Presentations.

1. Chest Pain.

*** Young medical student complains of chest pain, palpitation, dyspnea, and feeling of impending death. The symptoms occur every time when he is studying. The most likely diagnosis is: Q2012

- A. Conversion disorder
- B. Panic attack *نوبات قلق*
- C. Somatoform disorder
- D. Hypochondriasis
- E. Syncope

Answer: B* Panic attack

*** All of the following can cause chest pain, except:

- A. Angina *angina*
- B. Myocardial infarction *MI*
- C. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy *تضخم عضلة القلب*
- D. Pericarditis *التهاب الغشاء المحيط بالقلب*
- E. Dissecting aortic aneurysm *تمزق الشريان الأبهر*

Answer: C* Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

2. Syncope.

*** Which of the following is classical feature of cardiac syncope:

- A. Gradual onset *تدريجياً*
- B. Warning symptoms *أعراض تحذيرية*
- C. Rapid recovery *شفاء سريع*
- D. Residual neurological deficit
- E. Precipitated by sudden turning of the head

Answer: C* Rapid recovery

3. Postural Hypotension. P

*** All of the following are causes of postural hypotension, except:

- A. Diabetes
- B. Hypovolemia *→ most common causes of hypotension*
- C. Prolonged bed rest
- D. Addison's disease
- E. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: E* Hyperthyroidism

4. Pulses.

*** Collapsing pulse is found in all of the following, except:

- A. Aortic regurgitation *• Cardiac lesions*
- B. Patent ductus arteriosus *• Aortic regurgitation*
- C. Mitral stenosis *• Arteriosclerosis*
- D. Pregnancy *• Sympathetic hypertension*
- E. Anemia *• Bradycardia*

Answer: C* Mitral stenosis

5. Heart Murmurs.

*** One of the following can cause pansystolic murmur: Q2012

- A. Coarctation of the aorta
- B. Aortic regurgitation
- C. Mitral regurgitation
- D. Atrial septal defect
- E. Aortic stenosis

Answer: C* Mitral regurgitation

*** Diastolic murmur occurs in all of the following conditions, except:

- A. Mitral stenosis
- B. Aortic stenosis
- C. Austin Flint murmur
- D. Graham-Steel murmur
- E. Aortic regurgitation

Answer: B* Aortic stenosis

***) All of the following can cause systolic murmur, except:

- A. Aortic regurgitation
- B. Aortic stenosis
- C. Pulmonary stenosis
- D. Ventricular septal defect
- E. Mitral regurgitation

Answer: A* Aortic regurgitation

6. Cardiac Arrest.

***) In cardiac arrest all of the following drugs may be used, except:

- A. Adrenaline
- B. Neostigmine
- C. Calcium chloride
- D. Isoprenaline
- E. Lignocaine

Answer: B* Neostigmine

II. Cardiac Investigations.

1. ECG Abnormalities.

***) All of the following are causes of sinus tachycardia, except:

- A. Fever
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Anemia
- E. Cardiac failure

Answer: B* Hypothyroidism

***) All of the following may cause bradycardia, except:

- A. Myxedema
- B. Atenolol
- C. Raised intracranial pressure
- D. Jaundice
- E. Salbutamol

Answer: E* Salbutamol

***) Bradycardia can be caused by all of the following, except:

- A. Digoxin
- B. Obstructive jaundice
- C. Anticholinergic drug
- D. Hypothyroidism
- E. Heart block

Answer: C* Anticholinergic drug

***) The characteristic ECG finding in ventricular aneurysm is:

- A. Persistent ST depression
- B. Left bundle branch block
- C. Lack of Q waves
- D. First degree AV Block
- E. Persistent ST elevation

Answer: E* Persistent ST elevation

2. ECG Additional Points.

***) Concerning right ventricular hypertrophy all are true, except:

- A. It is a characteristic feature of transposition of great vessels
- B. It is a characteristic feature of tetralogy of Fallot
- C. It is a characteristic feature of tricuspid atresia
- D. It is diagnosed when R in V₁ exceeds 20mm
- E. It is associated with plethoric lung fields

Answer: C* It is a characteristic feature of tricuspid atresia

3. Exercise ECG Test.

***) All of the following are contraindications of exercise electrocardiography, except:

- A. Recent myocardial infarction
- B. Unstable angina
- C. Diagnosis of chest pain
- D. Uncompensated heart failure
- E. Malignant hypertension

Answer: C* Diagnosis of chest pain

4. Cardiac Anatomy.

***) The heart chamber that is situated most posterior is the:

- A. Right atrium
- B. Right ventricle
- C. Left atrium
- D. Left ventricle
- E. A+D

Answer: C* Left atrium

III. Cardiovascular Drugs.

1. Beta-blockers.

***) Indications for the use of Beta-blockers include all of the following, except:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Angina
- C. Hypertension
- D. After myocardial infarction
- E. Congestive heart failure

Answer: A* Hypothyroidism

***) Indications for the use of Beta-blockers include all of the following, except:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Ischemic heart disease
- C. Migraine
- D. Bronchial asthma
- E. Anxiety

Answer: D* Bronchial asthma

***) Side effects of propranolol include all of the following, except:

- A. Cold extremities
- B. Depression
- C. Nightmares
- D. Bronchospasm

E. Tremors

Answer: E* Tremors

2. Digoxin.

***) The treatment of digitalis-induced arrhythmia may include all of the following, except:

- A. Withdrawal of digitalis
- B. Phenytoin administration
- C. Calcium gluconate administration
- D. Potassium supplements
- E. Xylocaine administration

Answer: E* Xylocaine administration

***) All of the following are side effects of digoxin therapy, except:

- A. Nausea and vomiting
- B. Yellow vision
- C. AV block
- D. Ventricular extrasystole
- E. Insomnia

Answer: E* Insomnia

3. ACE inhibitors.

***) All of the following are side effects of ACE-inhibitors, except: Q2012

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. Angioneurotic edema
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Dry cough
- E. Hypotension

Answer: A* Hypokalemia

IV. Cardiac Diseases and Conditions.

1. Angina Pectoris.

***) A 65 year old male, presented complaining of retrosternal chest pain of 4 months duration, the pain precipitated with

walking uphill, last 5 minutes, relieved with rest. Clinical examination was normal, and electrocardiogram was normal sinus rhythm.

The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Stable angina pectoris
- B. Unstable angina
- C. Chronic pericarditis
- D. Musculoskeletal
- E. Reflux esophagitis

Answer: A* Stable angina pectoris

***) Which of the following drug is useful in the treatment of angina pectoris:

- A. Salbutamol
- B. Propranolol
- C. Digoxin
- D. Quinidine
- E. Phenytoin

Answer: B* Propranolol

2. Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS).

***) 50 years old male presented with 1 hour retrosternal chest pain, BP 85/62, JVP is 10 cm, ECG shows 3 mm ST elevation in II, III, aVF and ST depression in V1, V4, and troponin is negative. The most likely diagnosis is: Q2012

- A. Unstable angina
- B. Stable angina
- C. Anterior wall MI
- D. Inferior wall and right ventricular MI
- E. Stroke

Answer: D* Inferior wall and right ventricular MI

***) All the following can cause false positive troponin except: Q2012

- A. Septic shock
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Uncontrolled HTN
- E. Renal failure

Answer: D* Uncontrolled HTN

***) All the following can cause increased in troponin except: Q2012

- A. Pulmonary edema
- B. MI
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Congestive heart failure
- E. Myocarditis

Answer: C* Pneumonia

***) All the following are features of metabolic syndrome except: Q2012

- A. BP over than 135/85
- B. LDL over than 160
- C. FBS over than 110
- D. HDL less than 50 in females
- E. Waist circumference over than 40 inches in males

Answer: B* LDL over than 160

***) Risk factors for ischemic heart disease include all the following, except:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Smoking
- C. Obesity
- D. High cholesterol level
- E. High level of high density lipoproteins (HDL)

Answer: E* High level of high density lipoproteins (HDL)

***) Risk factors for ischemic heart disease include all the following, except:

- A. Excessive exercise
- B. Positive family history
- C. Cigarette smoking
- D. Hypertension
- E. Hyperlipidemia

Answer: A* Excessive exercise

***) Major risk factors for coronary artery disease include all the following except:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Smoking
- C. Male sex
- D. Elevated low density lipoprotein level (LDL)
- E. Elevated high density lipoprotein level (HDL)

Answer: E* Elevated high density lipoprotein level (HDL)

***) All of the following are risk factors for coronary artery disease, except:

- A. Hyperlipoproteinemia
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypertension
- D. Obesity
- E. Diet rich in polyunsaturated fats

Answer: E* Diet rich in polyunsaturated fats

***) The prognosis of myocardial infarction is adversely affected by all of the following, except:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Left ventricular failure
- C. Syncope
- D. Advancing age
- E. Nausea and vomiting

Answer: E* Nausea and vomiting

***) All of the followings are true regarding chest pain of myocardial infarction, except:

- A. Duration more than 30 minutes
- B. Associated with nausea
- C. Relieved with sublingual nitrate
- D. Not related to breathing
- E. Left shoulder radiation

Answer: D* Not related to breathing

***) In acute myocardial infarction, all are true except:

- A. Can be silent
- B. Can lead to heart failure
- C. May result in sudden death
- D. Always treated conservatively
- E. Pain relief is of utmost importance

Answer: D* Always treated conservatively

***) In myocardial infarction the following serum enzyme rises latest and remains elevated for the longest period:

- A. SGOT
- B. LDH
- C. Alkaline phosphatase
- D. CPK
- E. Acid phosphatase

Answer: B* LDH

3. Management of Acute Coronary Syndrome.

***) 60 years old male presented with chest pain, ECG shows ST elevation in V1 V6, BP 165/95. The patient has an episode of upper GI bleeding 6 months ago, and the nearest cath lab is 2 hours away. Best next step: Q2012

- A. Send him to cath lab immediately
- B. Give him thrombolytic, because there is no contraindication
- C. Don't give him thrombolytic due to recent bleeding
- D. Don't give him thrombolytic due to high BP and recent bleeding
- E. Don't give him thrombolytic due to high BP

Answer: B* Give him thrombolytic, because there is no contraindication

***) All of the following about myocardial infarction are true, except:

- A. May present with pulmonary edema
- B. Streptokinase is used in management
- C. Morphine is helpful
- D. Captopril is contraindicated

- E. Arrhythmias are the commonest cause of death in the first hour

Answer: D* Captopril is contraindicated

***) The management of unstable angina includes all of the following, except:

- A. Aspirin
- B. Anticoagulants
- C. Digoxin
- D. Nitrates
- E. Beta blockers

Answer: C* Digoxin

***) All of the following are used in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction, except:

- A. Morphine
- B. Streptokinase
- C. Nitroglycerin
- D. Aspirin
- E. Salbutamol

Answer: E* Salbutamol

4. Complications of Myocardial Infarction.

***) All of the followings are complications of myocardial infarction, except: Q2012

- A. Rupture chorda tendeni
- B. Mitral regurgitation
- C. DVT
- D. Pericarditis
- E. Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy

Answer: E* Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy

***) All of the followings are complications of myocardial infarction, except:

- A. Atrial fibrillation
- B. Heart failure
- C. Systemic embolization
- D. Endocarditis
- E. Papillary muscle rupture

Answer: D* Endocarditis

***) Myocardial rupture as a complication of myocardial infarction is most likely to occur during the:

- A. 1st Week
- B. 2nd Week
- C. 3rd Week
- D. 4th Week
- E. 5th Week

Answer: A* 1st Week

5. Arrhythmias.

***) Patient known to have Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome presented with atrial fibrillation, stable vitals. The best management is: Q2012

- A. Verapamil IV
- B. Digoxin IV
- C. DC shock
- D. Amiodarone IV
- E. Diltiazem IV

Answer: D* Amiodarone IV

***) 50 years old male asthmatic presented with palpitations, BP 130/85, ECG showed narrow QRS complex, regular, absent P wave. The best management is: Q2012

- A. Propranolol IV
- B. Diltiazem IV
- C. Adenosine IV
- D. DC shock
- E. Amiodarone IV

Answer: B* Diltiazem IV

***) All the followings are antiarrhythmics drugs, except: Q2012

- A. Xylocaine
- B. Terbutaline
- C. Quinidine
- D. Amiodarone
- E. Procainamide

Answer: B* Terbutaline

***) Electrical cardioversion is a useful mode of therapy in each of the following, except:

- A. Ventricular tachycardia
- B. Ventricular fibrillation
- C. Bradycardia due to hypothyroidism
- D. Atrial fibrillation
- E. Atrial flutter

Answer: C* Bradycardia due to hypothyroidism

6. Narrow Complex Tachycardia.

***) Each of the following may be useful in the treatment of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, except:

- A. Atropine
- B. Digitalis
- C. Beta-blockers
- D. Verapamil
- E. Carotid sinus massage

Answer: A* Atropine

7. Broad Complex Tachycardia.

***) All of the following drugs may be used in the treatment of acute ventricular tachycardia, except:

- A. Digoxin
- B. Lignocaine
- C. Procainamide
- D. Flecainide
- E. Bretylium

Answer: A* Digoxin

***) All of the following drugs may be used to treat ventricular tachycardia, except:

- A. Lignocaine
- B. Amiodarone
- C. Verapamil

- D. Phenytoin
- E. Procainamide

Answer: C* Verapamil

***) Recognized causes of ventricular extrasystoles include all of the following, except:

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. Beta blockers drugs
- C. Digitalis
- D. Quinidine
- E. Tricyclic antidepressants

Answer: D* Quinidine

8. Atrial Fibrillation.

***) All of the following are causes of atrial fibrillation, except:

- A. Ischemic heart disease
- B. Rheumatic heart disease
- C. Digitalis
- D. Thyrotoxicosis
- E. Pneumonia

Answer: C* Digitalis

9. Heart Failure.

***) All of the following are features of left ventricular failure, except:

- A. Orthopnea
- B. Peripheral edema
- C. Pulsus alternans
- D. Bilateral basal crepitations
- E. Kerley B lines on chest X-ray

Answer: B* Peripheral edema

***) Signs of left ventricular failure include all of the following, except:

- A. Third heart sound
- B. Triple rhythm
- C. Pulsus alternans
- D. Bilateral basal crepitation
- E. Gross liver enlargement

Answer: E* Gross liver enlargement

***) Signs of left heart failure include all of the following, except:

- A. Gallop rhythm
- B. Basal crepitation
- C. Pulsus alternans
- D. Hepatomegaly
- E. Displaced and sustained apical impulse

Answer: D* Hepatomegaly

***) A 50 years old male who was seen in the casualty complained of sudden onset severe left anterior chest pain radiating to the left arm. It was not relieved by sublingual nitrates. He was short of breath; frothy blood was coming out of his mouth. He was hypotensive, cold, cyanotic and profusely sweating. There were diffuse bilateral wheezes and basal crepitations on chest examination. The heart sounds were soft and there was third heart sound, but there were no murmurs. Patient suffering from:

- A. Acute bronchial asthma
- B. Angina pectoris with acute bronchial asthma
- C. Acute pulmonary edema secondary to myocardial infarction
- D. Acute viral pneumonia with pleuritic chest pain
- E. Dissecting aneurysm

Answer: C* Acute pulmonary edema secondary to myocardial infarction

***) Crepitations which are late inspiratory and unchanged with cough are typical of: Q2012

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Lung fibrosis
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Pulmonary edema
- E. Subcutaneous emphysema

Answer: D* Pulmonary edema

***) Pulmonary edema may complicate all of the following, except:

- A. Diuretic therapy
- B. Rapid withdrawal of air from pleural cavity
- C. Burns
- D. Radiotherapy of the chest
- E. Septicemia

Answer: A* Diuretic therapy

***) Pulmonary edema is caused by all except:

- A. Fallot Tetralogy
- B. Acute glomerulonephritis
- C. Aspiration of hydrocarbons
- D. Left to right shunt
- E. Hypervolemia

Answer: E* Hypervolemia

10. Management of Heart Failure.

***) The following drugs are used in the treatment of congestive cardiac failure, except:

- A. Captopril
- B. Morphine
- C. Chlorothiazide
- D. Bumetanide
- E. Digoxin

Answer: B* Morphine

11. Hypertension.

***) Causes of secondary hypertension include all of the following, except: Q2012

- A. Renal artery stenosis
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Polycystic kidney disease
- E. Primary hyperaldosteronism

Answer: B* Crohn's disease

***) One of the following is not antihypertensive drug: Q2012

- A. Atenolol
- B. Lisinopril
- C. Simvastatin
- D. Candesartan
- E. Amlodipine

Answer: C* Simvastatin

***) Uncontrolled hypertension increases risk of all of the following, except:

- A. Early death
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Cerebral hemorrhage
- E. Confusion state

Answer: C* Pulmonary embolism

***) Causes of secondary hypertension include all of the following, except:

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Renal artery stenosis
- C. Primary hyperaldosteronism
- D. Coarctation of aorta
- E. Acromegaly

Answer: A* Addison's disease

***) All of the following are causes of endocrine hypertension, except:

- A. Conn's syndrome
- B. Pheochromocytoma
- C. Hypoparathyroidism
- D. Acromegaly
- E. Cushing's syndrome

Answer: C* Hypoparathyroidism

***) A blood pressure cuff that is too small gives:

- A. False low readings
- B. False high readings

- C. Slightly lower readings than usual
- D. Markedly lower readings than usual
- E. Accurate readings

Answer: B* False high readings

12. Management of Hypertension.

***) All of the following drugs are used in the treatment of hypertension, except:

- A. Nifedipine
- B. Captopril
- C. Dopamine
- D. Hydralazine
- E. Propranolol

Answer: C* Dopamine

***) All of the following drugs are used in the management of hypertensive crises, except:

- A. Nitroprusside
- B. Hydralazine
- C. Nifedipine
- D. Salbutamol
- E. Diazoxide

Answer: D* Salbutamol

***) The following drugs could be given safely as a treatment of hypertension to a patient with peripheral vascular disease, except:

- A. Alpha-methyldopa
- B. Nifedipine
- C. Captopril
- D. Propranolol
- E. Hydrochlorothiazide

Answer: D* Propranolol

13. Rheumatic Fever.

***) All of the following are major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, except:

- A. Arthritis

- B. Prolongation of PR interval on ECG
- C. Chorea
- D. Erythema marginatum
- E. Subcutaneous nodules

Answer: B* Prolongation of PR interval on ECG

***) All of the following are major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, except:

- A. Carditis
- B. Polyarthrititis
- C. Chorea
- D. Arthralgia
- E. Erythema marginatum

Answer: D* Arthralgia

***) All of the following are major criteria of rheumatic fever, except:

- A. Fever
- B. Carditis
- C. Polyarthrititis
- D. Chorea
- E. Subcutaneous nodules

Answer: A* Fever

***) All of the following are major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, except:

- A. Arthritis
- B. Prolongation of PR interval on ECG
- C. Chorea
- D. Erythema marginatum
- E. Subcutaneous nodules

Answer: B* Prolongation of PR interval on ECG

***) All of the following are major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever, except:

- A. Carditis
- B. Polyarthrititis
- C. Chorea
- D. Arthralgia
- E. Erythema marginatum

Answer: D* Arthralgia

***) Major manifestations of rheumatic fever include all the following except:

- A. Polyarthrititis
- B. Carditis
- C. Chorea
- D. Erythema nodosum
- E. Subcutaneous nodules

Answer: D* Erythema nodosum

***) John's major criteria in rheumatic fever include all of the following, except:

- A. Carditis
- B. Chorea
- C. Arthritis
- D. Rheumatic nodules
- E. Erythema multiforme

Answer: E* Erythema multiforme

***) All of the following drugs are used on the treatment of rheumatoid fever, except:

- A. Penicillin
- B. Erythromycin
- C. Aspirin
- D. Prednisone
- E. Copper

Answer: E* Copper

14. Mitral Valve Disease.

***) Rheumatic heart disease affects most commonly one of the following:

- A. Pulmonary valve
- B. Aortic valve
- C. Mitral valve
- D. Tricuspid valve
- E. Aortic and tricuspid valve

Answer: C* Mitral valve

***) Signs of mitral stenosis include all of the following, except:

- A. Loud first heart sound
- B. Wide pulse pressure
- C. Opening snap
- D. Pre-systolic murmur
- E. Rumbling mid-diastolic murmur

Answer: B* Wide pulse pressure

15. Aortic Valve Disease.

***) All of the following about aortic stenosis are true, except:

- A. May be of rheumatic origin
- B. Causes sudden death
- C. May present as angina of effort
- D. Causes wide pulse pressure
- E. Causes left ventricular hypertrophy

Answer: D* Causes wide pulse pressure

***) In aortic stenosis all of the following are true, except:

- A. Causes fainting attacks
- B. Angina is a common symptom
- C. The second heart sound is quite
- D. There is often previous history of syphilis
- E. Sudden death may occur

Answer: D* There is often previous history of syphilis

***) Signs of aortic regurgitation include all of the following, except:

- A. Capillary pulsation in the nail beds
- B. Head nodding
- C. High-pitched early diastolic murmur
- D. Pistol shot femoral pulses
- E. Small volume pulse (slow-rising pulse)

Answer: E* Small volume pulse (slow-rising pulse)

***) Signs of aortic regurgitation include all of the following, except:

- A. Wide pulse pressure
- B. Early diastolic blowing murmur

- C. Pulsus paradoxus
- D. Left ventricular impulse
- E. Pistol shot femoral pulses

Answer: C* Pulsus paradoxus

16. Infective Endocarditis.

***) The site of endocarditis in drug abusers is: Q2012

- A. Mitral valve
- B. Tricuspid valve
- C. Aortic valve
- D. ASD
- E. SA node

Answer: B* Tricuspid valve

***) The most common organism in infective endocarditis is:

- A. Streptococcus fecalis
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. Staphylococcus epidermis
- D. Streptococcus viridans
- E. Candida albicans

Answer: D* Streptococcus viridans

***) All of the following are features of infective endocarditis, except:

- A. Clubbing
- B. Hepatomegaly
- C. Anemia
- D. Osler's nodes
- E. Splinter hemorrhages

Answer: B* Hepatomegaly

***) All of the following are recognized finding in infective endocarditis, except:

- A. Hematuria
- B. Changing murmur
- C. Koilonychia
- D. Osler's node
- E. Splenomegaly

Answer: C* Koilonychia

***) Clinical features of subacute bacterial endocarditis (SBE) may include all of the following, except:

- A. Anemia
- B. Splenomegaly
- C. Low grade fever
- D. General weakness
- E. Anorexia

Answer: C* Low grade fever

***) The following physical signs can be found on examination of the hands of a patient with infective endocarditis, except:

- A. Erythema marginatum
- B. Osler's nodules
- C. Splinter hemorrhage
- D. Clubbing of the fingers
- E. Janeway lesion

Answer: A* Erythema marginatum

***) All of the following are important aspects in the prevention of subacute bacterial endocarditis in patients with ventricular septal defect, except:

- A. The general condition of teeth
- B. The use of antibiotics for dental extraction
- C. The use of antibiotics for tonsillectomy
- D. Early use of antibiotics for bacterial infections of the respiratory tract
- E. Monthly injections of long acting penicillin

Answer: E* Monthly injections of long acting penicillin

17. Pericardial Disease.

***) The most common feature of pericarditis involvement on physical examination is:

- A. Cardiac tamponade
- B. Ewart's sign
- C. Friction rub

- D. Venous distension
- E. Paradoxical pulse

Answer: C* Friction rub

***) The following about acute pericarditis are true, except:

- A. May be secondary to myocardial infarction
- B. Radiation is a recognized cause
- C. Anticoagulant may be given safely
- D. The pain is relieved by leaning forward
- E. Prednisolone may be needed

Answer: C* Anticoagulant may be given safely

***) The following are causes of acute pericarditis, except:

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Coxsackie B virus
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- E. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: E* Hyperthyroidism

***) The following about pericardial effusion are true, except:

- A. Pericardial friction rub may be present
- B. Causes pulsus paradoxus
- C. May occur in uremic patients
- D. Causes wide pulse pressure
- E. Jugular venous pressure is raised

Answer: D* Causes wide pulse pressure

***) In the management of traumatic pericardial effusion all are true except:

- A. Pericardiocentesis
- B. Subxiphoid pericardiotomy (pericardial window)
- C. Thoracotomy with pericardiectomy
- D. Instillation of tetracycline in pericardial space
- E. Treatment of the underlying cause

Answer: D* Instillation of tetracycline in pericardial space

***) In acute cardiac tamponade all of the following are true, except:

- A. It may occur after injuries or cardiac surgery
- B. It produces a shock-like state
- C. The cardiac dullness is enlarged
- D. Jugular venous pressure is lowered with collapse of neck veins
- E. Immediate relief by aspiration or exploration must be done

Answer: D* Jugular venous pressure is lowered with collapse of neck veins

• Respirology OXF.

I. Common Respiratory Presentations.

1. Clubbing.

***) All of the following are the causes of clubbing of fingers, except:

- A. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- B. Pulmonary abscess
- C. Emphysema
- D. Hepatic cirrhosis
- E. Ulcerative colitis

Answer: C* Emphysema

***) All of the following are the causes of clubbing of fingers, except:

- A. Bronchiectasis
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Pulmonary embolism

- D. Infective endocarditis
- E. Fibrosing alveolitis

Answer: C* Pulmonary embolism

***) All of the following are the causes of clubbing of fingers, except:

- A. Bronchogenic carcinoma ✓
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis ✓
- C. Tetralogy of Fallot ✓
- D. Lung fibrosis ✓
- E. Mesothelioma ✓

Answer: B* Rheumatoid arthritis

***) Finger clubbing is a recognized feature of all the following, except:

- A. Bronchiectasis
- B. Aortic aneurysm
- C. COPD
- D. Infective endocarditis
- E. Crohn's disease

Answer: C* COPD

2. Hemoptysis.

***) Hemoptysis is commonly associated with all of the following, except:

- A. Bronchiectasis ✓
- B. Bronchial carcinoma ✓
- C. Uncomplicated bronchial asthma ✓
- D. Mitral stenosis ✓
- E. Pulmonary infarction ✓

Answer: C* Uncomplicated bronchial asthma

***) All of the following can cause hemoptysis, except:

- A. Pneumonia ✓
- B. Mitral prolapse ✓
- C. Tuberculosis ✓
- D. Lung trauma ✓
- E. Goodpasture's syndrome ✓

Answer: B* Mitral prolapse

***) Hemoptysis may be seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Bronchial adenoma
- B. Mitral stenosis
- C. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- D. Uncomplicated bronchial asthma
- E. Tuberculosis

Answer: D* Uncomplicated bronchial asthma

***) Hemoptysis may result from all of the following, except:

- A. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- B. Aspergilloma
- C. Cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis
- D. Bronchial adenoma
- E. Pulmonary infarction

Answer: C* Cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis

***) Hemoptysis is not a feature of:

- A. Bronchitis ✓
- B. Idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis ✓
- C. Cystic fibrosis ✓
- D. Goodpasture's syndrome ✓
- E. Asbestosis

Answer: B* Idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis

***) All of the following diseases are well known causes of massive hemoptysis, except:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Bronchiectasis
- C. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- D. Acute pneumonia
- E. Mitral stenosis

Answer: C* Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

II. Respiratory Investigations.

1. Lung Anatomy.

***) Regarding the right main bronchus, all the following are correct, except:

- A. It is longer and wider than the left bronchus
- B. It extends from the carina down to the origin of middle lobe bronchus
- C. Its structure is identical of trachea
- D. The right upper lobe bronchus leaves the main bronchus outside the hilum
- E. It is more vertical than the left

Answer: A* It is longer and wider than the left bronchus

2. Chest X-Rays.

***) Regarding chest X-Ray all are true except:

- A. Routine CXR is done in A-p view with full inspiration
- B. Right dome of diaphragm is seen at the level of 6th anterior rib
- C. Visceral pleura cover the lung
- D. Right hilum is usually lower than the left
- E. Pneumothorax appears radiolucent

Answer: A* Routine CXR is done in A-p view with full inspiration

3. Arterial Blood Gases.

***) Which of the following ranges of hemoglobin saturation in arterial blood:

- A. 40 – 97 %
- B. 26 – 75 %
- C. 75 – 97 %
- D. 40 – 75 %
- E. 60 – 90 %

Answer: C* 75 – 97 %

III. Respiratory Diseases.

1. Pneumonia.

***) Rusty sputum is characteristic of:
Q2012

- A. Pneumococcal pneumonia
- B. Lung abscess
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Coal worker pneumoconiosis
- E. Lung cancer

Answer: A* Pneumococcal pneumonia

***) The most common cause of pneumonia is:

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Mycoplasma pneumonia
- C. Haemophilus influenza
- D. Streptococcus pneumonia
- E. Influenza A virus

Answer: D* Streptococcus pneumonia

***) The most common cause of pneumonia in children is:

- A. Adenovirus
- B. Staphylococci pneumonia
- C. Streptococci pneumonia
- D. H. influenza type B
- E. Mycoplasma

Answer: B* Streptococci pneumonia

***) All of the following conditions may cause aspiration pneumonia, except:

- A. Gastroesophageal reflux
- B. Achalasia
- C. Phrenic nerve palsy
- D. Werdnig-Hoffman disease
- E. Tracheo-esophageal fistula

Answer: D* Werdnig-Hoffman disease

***) Clinical signs consistent with lobar pneumonia include all the following, except:

- A. Reduced chest movement
- B. Whispering pectoriloquy
- C. Pleural rub

- D. Deviation of the trachea
- E. Bronchial breathing

Answer: D* Deviation of the trachea

***) Regarding viral pneumonia, one of the following is correct:

- A. Influenza virus group C can cause epidemics in human
- B. Amantadine is an effective medication for swine flue
- C. H1N1 virus is transmitted mainly through milk
- D. Viral pneumonia is more common than bacterial pneumonia
- E. Specific radiological findings is characteristic for viral pneumonia

Answer: A* Influenza virus group C can cause epidemics in human

***) Regarding atypical pneumonia all are true except:

- A. The organism is mycoplasma pneumonia
- B. Treatment with clarithromycin
- C. Positive cold agglutination test
- D. Presence of cell wall responsible for resistance of penicillin
- E. More common in school age children

Answer: D* Presence of cell wall responsible for resistance of penicillin

2. Empyema & Lung Abscess.

***) The most common complication of lung abscess is:

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Empyema
- C. Broncho-pleural fistula
- D. Brain abscess
- E. Osteomyelitis of a rib

Answer: B* Empyema

***) All of the following may be causes of empyema, except:

- A. Osteomyelitis of rib
- B. Pneumonia
- C. Perforation of the esophagus
- D. Subphrenic abscess
- E. Primary

Answer: E* Primary

3. Bronchiectasis.

***) Any of the following may be commonly found in patients with bronchiectasis, except:

- A. Clubbing of fingers
- B. Lung crepitations
- C. Absence of sputum
- D. Hemoptysis
- E. Pulmonary hypertension

Answer: C* Absence of sputum

4. Cystic Fibrosis (CF).

***) Routine management in cystic fibrosis includes all of the following, except:

- A. Gluten free diet
- B. Pancreatic preparations
- C. Regular physiotherapy
- D. Vitamins supplementation
- E. Low fat diet

Answer: A* Gluten free diet

5. Lung Tumors.

***) The commonest symptom of bronchial carcinoma is:

- A. Cough
- B. Chest pain
- C. Cough and pain
- D. Coughing blood
- E. Weight loss

Answer: A* Cough

***) Concerning carcinoma of bronchus, one of the following is not true:

- A. It may lead to recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
- B. Cigarette smoking is predisposing factor
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type
- D. Clubbing is not a feature of bronchial carcinoma
- E. Pancoast tumor is a peripheral type occurring at the apex of the lung

Answer: D* Clubbing is not a feature of bronchial carcinoma

***) Pancoast tumor arises in:

- A. Apex of the lung
- B. Isthmus of the thyroid gland
- C. Body of the pancreas
- D. Appendix
- E. Pituitary gland

Answer: A* Apex of the lung

6. Asthma.

***) One of the following differentiates the asthma from COPD: Q2012

- A. Hyperreactive airways
- B. Variability
- C. Wheezes
- D. Hyperinflation
- E. Cough

Answer: B* Variability

***) All of the following are signs of severe asthma, except: Q2012

- A. Silent chest
- B. Low PO₂
- C. Loud wheezy chest
- D. Pulsus paradoxus
- E. Cyanosis

Answer: C* Loud wheezy chest

***) All of the following are found in patient with bronchial asthma, except: Q2012

- A. Hyperinflated chest
- B. Wheezing
- C. Dyspnea
- D. Clubbing
- E. Cough

Answer: D* Clubbing

***) All of the following are components of airway obstruction in asthma, except:

- A. Mucous plugging
- B. Laryngospasm
- C. Inflammation of airways
- D. Bronchospasm
- E. Edema of airways

Answer: B* Laryngospasm

***) All the following are typical components of bronchial asthma, except:

- A. Bronchospasm
- B. Stridor
- C. Edema of airways
- D. Mucus production
- E. Feeling of suffocation

Answer: B* Stridor

***) Acute asthmatic attack may be precipitated by all of the following, except:

- A. Exercise
- B. Sudden change of air temperature
- C. Infection
- D. Paracetamol injection
- E. Crying

Answer: E* Crying

***) The commonest symptom of bronchial asthma is:

- A. Cough
- B. Chest pain
- C. Coughing blood
- D. Chest infection
- E. Weight loss

Answer: A* Cough

***) Typical attack of bronchial asthma consists of each of the following, except:

- A. Marked dyspnea
- B. Attacks of cough
- C. Expiratory wheezes
- D. Bradycardia
- E. Restlessness

Answer: D* Bradycardia

***) All of the following are signs of severe asthma, except:

- A. CO₂ retention
- B. Silent chest
- C. Respiratory alkalosis
- D. Pulsus paradoxus
- E. Cyanosis

Answer: C* Respiratory alkalosis

***) All of the following are features of severe asthma, except:

- A. Tachycardia (more than 130 per min)
- B. Pulsus paradoxus (more than 30mm Hg)
- C. Hypercapnia
- D. Low PEEP (below 100 per min)
- E. Pulsus alternans

Answer: E* Pulsus alternans

***) All of the following are signs of severe asthma, except:

- A. Inability to speak
- B. Tachycardia more or equal 120 beats per minute
- C. Silent chest
- D. Pulsus alternans
- E. PEEP below 150liters

Answer: D* Pulsus alternans

7. Management of Asthma.

***) The following are useful in the treatment of a severe asthmatic attack, except:

- A. IV Aminophyllin
- B. Intravenous hydrocortisone
- C. Sodium cromoglycate
- D. Oxygen
- E. Inhaled Salbutamol

Answer: C* Sodium cromoglycate

***) All of the following medications can be used in first step in the management of bronchial asthma as a reliever therapy, except:

- A. Salbutamol
- B. Salmeterol
- C. Beclomethasone
- D. Fluticasone
- E. Leukotriene antagonist

Answer: E* Leukotriene antagonist

***) following are considered as controller medications in Bronchial asthma management, except:

- A. Inhaled gluco-corticosteroids
- B. Leukotriene modifiers
- C. Short-acting inhaled B₂-agonists
- D. Systemic gluco-corticosteroids
- E. Theophylline

Answer: B* Leukotriene modifiers

***) All of the following drugs could be used in controlling acute attacks of bronchial asthma, except:

- A. Adrenaline
- B. Aminophyllin
- C. Ketotifen (Zaditen)
- D. Ephedrine sulfate
- E. Salbutamol

Answer: C* Ketotifen (Zaditen)

***) All of the following drugs could be used in controlling acute attacks of bronchial asthma, except:

- A. Aminophyllin
- B. Ketotifen (Zaditen)
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Salbutamol
- E. Corticosteroids

Answer: B* Ketotifen (Zaditen)

***) Substances thought to normally mediate the bronchospasm in asthma include all of the following, except:

- A. Prostaglandines
- B. Histamine
- C. Slow reacting substance of anaphylaxis
- D. Sodium cromoglycate
- E. Eosinophilic chemotactic factor of anaphylaxis

Answer: D* Sodium cromoglycate

8. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease COPD.

***) Treatment of COPD patient includes all the followings except: Q2012

- A. Ipratropium bromide
- B. Salbutamol
- C. Steroid
- D. O₂ mask 100%
- E. Aminophylline

Answer: D* O₂ mask 100%

***) Total lung capacity is increased in:

- A. Asthma
- B. Emphysema
- C. Congestive failure
- D. Cystic fibrosis
- E. Respiratory distress syndrome

Answer: B* Emphysema

***) All of the following complications of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, except:

- A. Cor pulmonale
- B. Polycythemia
- C. Respiratory failure
- D. Left ventricle failure
- E. Bronchogenic carcinoma

Answer: E* Bronchogenic carcinoma

***) All of the following changes occur in COPD, except:

- A. Lung inflammation
- B. No alveolar wall destruction
- C. Loss of elasticity
- D. Destruction of pulmonary capillary bed
- E. Increase in inflammatory cells macrophages

Answer: B* No alveolar wall destruction

9. Respiratory Failure.

***) Blood gas analysis in type 1 respiratory failure shows: Q2012

- A. High PCO_2 and normal PO_2
- B. Low PCO_2 and normal PO_2
- C. Normal PCO_2 and high PO_2
- D. High PCO_2 and low PO_2
- E. Normal PCO_2 and low PO_2

Answer: E* Normal PCO_2 and low PO_2

***) The usual causes of low arterial oxygen tension (PaO_2) include all of the following, except:

- A. Right to left shunt
- B. Ventilation perfusion mismatch
- C. Impaired diffusion capacity
- D. Hyperventilation
- E. Hypoventilation

Answer: D* Hyperventilation

***) Signs of hypercapnia include all of the following, except:

- A. Confusion
- B. Papilledema
- C. Cold extremities
- D. A large pulse volume
- E. Coma

Answer: D* A large pulse volume

***) The following are signs of respiratory failure, except:

- A. Warm hands
- B. Flapping tremors
- C. Small volume pulse
- D. Papilledema
- E. Altered level of consciousness

Answer: C* Small volume pulse

***) Hyperventilation may be found in all of the following, except:

- A. Narcotic overdose
- B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- C. Acute attack of bronchial asthma
- D. Hysterical reaction
- E. Pulmonary embolism

Answer: A* Narcotic overdose

10. Pulmonary Embolism.

***) The most common symptoms after major pulmonary embolism is:

- A. Cough
- B. Hemoptysis
- C. Dyspnea
- D. Pleural pain
- E. Chest pain

Answer: C* Dyspnea

***) All of the following clinical findings are seen in patients with pulmonary embolism, except:

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Right heart failure
- C. Cyanosis
- D. Deep vein thrombosis

E. Bradycardia

Answer: E* Bradycardia

***) All of the following are clinical evidence of pulmonary embolism, except:

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Pleural friction rub
- C. Hypercapnia
- D. Right ventricular failure
- E. Deep venous thrombosis

Answer: C* Hypercapnia

***) The following are characteristics of pulmonary embolus, except:

- A. Normal or low PCO₂
- B. Hypoxia
- C. Collapsing pulse
- D. Pleuritic chest pain
- E. Raised jugular venous pressure

Answer: C* Collapsing pulse

***) The definitive diagnosis of pulmonary embolism is best made by:

- A. Arterial blood gas analysis
- B. Chest X-ray
- C. ECG
- D. Lung scan
- E. Pulmonary arteriography

Answer: E* Pulmonary arteriography

11. Pneumothorax.

***) A 3 years old boy with staphylococcal pneumonia suddenly develops increasing respiratory distress. The possible diagnosis requiring urgent action is:

- A. Pneumatocele formation
- B. Pleural effusion
- C. Tension pneumothorax
- D. Progression of pneumonia
- E. Lung abscess formation

Answer: C* Tension pneumothorax

***) In patient who is receiving assisted ventilation with positive end expiratory pressure (PEEP). The sudden occurrence of hypotension most likely caused by:

- A. Hypovolemia
- B. Acute congestive cardiac failure
- C. Haemothorax
- D. Massive atelectasis
- E. Tension pneumothorax

Answer: E* Tension pneumothorax

12. Pleural Effusions.

***) The following conditions may cause transudate type of pleural effusion, except:

- A. Nephrotic syndrome
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Liver cirrhosis
- D. Congestive cardiac failure
- E. Empyema

Answer: E* Empyema

***) An exudative pleural effusion may be due to all of the following, except:

- A. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- B. Congestive cardiac failure
- C. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- D. Acute pancreatitis
- E. Mesothelioma

Answer: B* Congestive cardiac failure

***) Signs of pleural effusion include all of the following, except:

- A. Stony dullness on percussion
- B. Diminished or absent breath sound
- C. Deviation of trachea to opposite side
- D. Increased tactile vocal fremitus
- E. Bronchial breathing above effusion

Answer: D* Increased tactile vocal fremitus

***) One of the following is aspirated from the pleural cavity in chylothorax:

- A. Fresh blood
- B. Lymph
- C. Serous fluid
- D. Saliva
- E. Bile

Answer: B* Lymph

13. Sarcoidosis.

***) 40 years old woman presented with 2 months history of dry cough, nasal blockage, low grade fever, the CXR showed enlarged both right and left hilum. All of the following are in favor of the sarcoidosis diagnosis, except: Q2012

- A. Presence of right paratracheal lymphadenopathy
- B. Increased lymphocytes by bronchoscopic bronchioalveolar lavage
- C. Disappearance of the radiological findings after 3 months without treatment
- D. Presence of deforming arthritis
- E. Negative PPD test

Answer: D* Presence of deforming arthritis

***) All of the following are features of sarcoidosis, except:

- A. Hypocalcemia
- B. Lupus pernio
- C. Erythema nodosum
- D. Anterior uveitis
- E. Hepatosplenomegaly

Answer: A* Hypocalcemia

***) All of the following are features of sarcoidosis, except:

- A. Erythema multiforme
- B. Lupus pernio
- C. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy
- D. Uveitis
- E. Hypercalcemia

Answer: A* Erythema multiforme

***) All of the following about sarcoidosis are true, except:

- A. It is a granulomatous condition
- B. Causes bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy
- C. Steroid therapy is helpful in the treatment
- D. Hypercalcemia is a feature
- E. Tuberculin test is usually positive

Answer: E* Tuberculin test is usually positive

***) In sarcoidosis all are true, except:

- A. Hepatomegaly is a feature
- B. There is usually a hypergammaglobulinemia
- C. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy is a feature
- D. Steroid therapy is helpful in the treatment
- E. It is common in those over 60 years of age

Answer: E* It is common in those over 60 years of age

***) In sarcoidosis which of the following is true:

- A. It is commonest in those over 60 years of age
- B. It should always be treated with steroids
- C. It is presenting with erythema nodosum has good prognosis
- D. Tuberculin test is usually positive
- E. It usually responds to antituberculous therapy

Answer: B* It should always be treated with steroids

14. Interstitial lung Disease.

***) All the following are associated with decreased diffusion lung carbon monoxide except:

- A. Pulmonary edema

- B. Pulmonary hemorrhage
- C. Pulmonary resection
- D. Anemia
- E. Interstitial lung disease

Answer: E* Interstitial lung disease

***) All the following are causes of airspace disease except:

- A. Right middle lobe pneumonia
- B. Pulmonary edema
- C. Lung contusion
- D. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- E. Lymphoma

Answer: D* Bronchogenic carcinoma

15. Extrinsic Allergic Alveolitis.

***) A large round mass in a chest X-ray might be due to all of the following, except:

- A. Hydatid cyst
- B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C. Tuberculoma
- D. Bronchogenic cyst
- E. Extrinsic allergic alveolitis

Answer: E* Extrinsic allergic alveolitis

16. Industrial Dust Diseases.

***) In silicosis all of the following statements are true, except:

- A. It predisposes the patient to pulmonary tuberculosis
- B. Chest X-ray shows discrete rounded opacities in both lung fields
- C. It may predispose the patient to lung cancer
- D. Potters and masons are liable to get this disease
- E. Acute silicosis is usually fatal within a year of the first appearance of symptoms

Answer: E* Acute silicosis is usually fatal within a year of the first appearance of symptoms

17. Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome.

***) All of the following are provocative factors for obstructive sleep apnea, except: Q2012

- A. Sleep deprivation
- B. Alcohol use
- C. Tobacco abuse
- D. CNS depressant medications
- E. Diuretic use

Answer: E* Diuretic use

***) Features of the Pickwickian syndrome may include all of the following, except:

- A. Obesity
- B. Somnolence
- C. Hypocapnia
- D. Polycythemia
- E. Hypoxia

Answer: C* Hypocapnia

• Endocrinology OXF.

I. Common Endocrine Presentations.

1. Obesity.

***) All of the following disorders occur with greater frequency in obese people, except:

- A. Degenerative joint disease
- B. Hypertension

- C. Psychosocial disability
- D. Anemia
- E. Thromboembolic disorder

Answer: D* Anemia

***) Obese persons are at increased risk for all of the following, except:

- A. Cholelithiasis
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Hypertension
- E. Hypertriglyceridemia

Answer: C* Hypothyroidism

II. Diabetes Mellitus.

1. Diabetes Mellitus.

***) The hemoglobin A_{1c} (HbA_{1c}) which indicates good diabetic control is: Q2012

- A. Below 7%
- B. Below 8%
- C. Below 9%
- D. Below 10%
- E. Below 12%

Answer: A* Below 7%

***) The following are true in diabetes mellitus type 1, except: Q2012

- A. It starts usually below 30 years old age
- B. Absolute insulin deficiency
- C. Sulfonyl Urca drugs are contraindicated
- D. Anti-GAD antibodies are usually positive
- E. Develops hyperosmolar hyperglycemic coma without insulin

Answer: C* Sulfonyl Urca drugs are contraindicated

***) The following are more in favor of type I diabetes mellitus than type II, except:

- A. Association with ketoacidosis

- B. Association with HLA-DR3 or HLA-DR4
- C. Strong family history of diabetes
- D. Present of islet cell antibodies
- E. Abrupt onset of signs and symptoms

Answer: C* Strong family history of diabetes

***) Diabetes may be secondary to all of the following, except:

- A. Cushing's syndrome
- B. Thiazide therapy
- C. Acromegaly
- D. Pancreatic carcinoma
- E. Insulinoma

Answer: E* Insulinoma

***) Diabetes may be secondary to all of the following, except:

- A. Chronic pancreatitis
- B. Acromegaly
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. Insulinoma
- E. Glucagonoma

Answer: D* Insulinoma

2. Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus.

***) All of the following are hypoglycemic agents, except:

- A. Glibenclamide
- B. Chlorpropamide
- C. Gliclazide
- D. Chlorpromazine
- E. Glipizide

Answer: D* Chlorpromazine

***) There is an association between the use of biguanide oral hypoglycemia agent metformin (Glucophage) and the development of:

- A. Lactic acidosis

- B. Respiratory acidosis
- C. Metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap
- D. Metabolic alkalosis
- E. Marked respiratory alkalosis

Answer: A* Lactic acidosis

***) Which of the following insulins can be given IV:

- A. NPH
- B. Ultralente
- C. Lent
- D. Mixtard
- E. Regular

Answer: E* Regular

3. Complications of Diabetes Mellitus.

***) One of the following is most suited for detection of diabetic nephropathy: Q2012

- A. Renal US
- B. Urine analysis for casts
- C. Urine albumin
- D. Intravenous pyelography
- E. Serum creatinine

Answer: C* Urine albumin

***) 63 years old woman with DM type 2, which is small controlled. Her physical examination is positive for peripheral neuropathy in the feet and non proliferative retinopathy. Urinalysis is positive for proteinuria. One of the following treatments is positive for attenuate the course of renal disease: Q2012

- A. Beta blockers
- B. ACE inhibitors
- C. HMG-CoA
- D. Dietary carbohydrate restriction
- E. Weight reduction

Answer: B* ACE inhibitors

***) All of the following are complications of diabetes mellitus, except:

- A. Macroglossia
- B. Background retinopathy
- C. Cataracts
- D. Mononeuritis multiplex
- E. Impotence

Answer: A* Macroglossia

***) All of the following are complications of diabetes mellitus, except:

- A. 6th cranial nerve palsy
- B. Cataract
- C. Alopecia
- D. Albuminuria
- E. Painful neuropathy

Answer: C* Alopecia

***) The following gastrointestinal manifestations can be related to diabetes mellitus, except:

- A. Constipation
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Fecal incontinence
- D. Duodenal ulcer
- E. Gastric atonia

Answer: D* Duodenal ulcer

***) Hyperglycemic hyperosmolar non-ketonic coma:

- A. May be presenting feature of diabetes mellitus
- B. Has a better prognosis than diabetic ketoacidosis
- C. Usually a feature of type I diabetes mellitus
- D. Is an indication for long term insulin therapy
- E. Requires larger doses of insulin than diabetic ketoacidosis

Answer: A* May be presenting feature of diabetes mellitus

***) Neuropathic (Charcot) joints may be seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Syringomyelia
- C. Leprosy
- D. Tabes dorsalis
- E. Huntington chorea

Answer: E* Huntington chorea

4. Diabetic Ketoacidosis DKA.

***) In diabetic ketoacidosis all of the following are true, except: Q2012

- A. Low dose insulin therapy is needed
- B. Leukocytosis almost always means infection
- C. At least 6 liters of fluids is estimated
- D. Potassium deficit is present and needs replacement
- E. The acid base presentation is metabolic acidosis

Answer: B* Leukocytosis almost always means infection

***) 55 years old male presented with DKA (diabetes type 2), ABGs showed pH 7.05, HCO_3^- 12, K 3.1. The best treatment is: Q2012

- A. Fluids, insulin, K, HCO_3^-
- B. Fluids, insulin, K
- C. Fluids, insulin, HCO_3^-
- D. Insulin only
- E. Fluids, K, HCO_3^-

Answer: A* Fluids, insulin, K, HCO_3^-

***) In diabetic ketoacidosis all of the following are true, except:

- A. May be precipitated by infection
- B. May occur in type II diabetes (insulin independent)
- C. Dehydration may be very severe
- D. Total body potassium is high
- E. Bicarbonate may be needed

Answer: D* Total body potassium is high

***) The following about diabetic ketoacidosis are true, except:

- A. May be initial manifestation of diabetes
- B. Recovery is invariable
- C. Heparin may be used prophylactically
- D. May complicate insulin pump therapy
- E. Abdominal pain and tenderness may be present

Answer: C* Recovery is invariable

***) The following about diabetic ketoacidosis are true, except:

- A. Hypotension with tachycardia indicates profound fluid and electrolytes depletion
- B. Thromboembolic phenomenon is recognized complication
- C. Total body potassium is high
- D. More common in type I diabetes
- E. Causes Kussmaul breathing

Answer: C* Total body potassium is high

***) In diabetic ketoacidosis all are true, except:

- A. Abdominal pain
- B. Leukocytosis
- C. Sweating
- D. Increased anion gap
- E. Pseudohyponatremia

Answer: C* Sweating

***) Management of diabetic ketoacidosis may include the following, except:

- A. Give 2/3 fluid maintenance to decrease brain edema
- B. Give K
- C. Monitor intake – output
- D. Correct acidosis when pH is less than 7.1
- E. Monitoring ketones in the blood is more important than in urine

Answer: A* Give 2/3 fluid maintenance to decrease brain edema

5. Hypoglycemia.

***) Causes of hypoglycemia include all of the following, except:

- A. Insulinoma
- B. Hypoadrenalism
- C. Paracetamol overdose
- D. Alcohol
- E. Thiazide diuretics

Answer: E* Thiazide diuretics

***) All of the following are causes of hypoglycemia, except:

- A. Glibenclamide therapy
- B. Postprandial
- C. Hepatic failure
- D. Chronic pancreatitis
- E. Addison's disease

Answer: D* Chronic pancreatitis

***) Whipple's triad is seen in: Q2012

- A. Hepatoma
- B. Cushing's syndrome
- C. Hyperinsulinism (hypoglycemia)
- D. Lactase intolerance
- E. Intestinal lipodystrophy

Answer: C* Hyperinsulinism (hypoglycemia)

6. Insulinoma.

***) 30 years old female nurse presented with decreased level of consciousness, labs showed increased insulin, glucose 30, increased C peptide and negative sulphonylurea. The most likely cause is: Q2012

- A. Exogenous insulin
- B. Insulinoma
- C. MEN 1
- D. MEN 2
- E. Hypoglycemia

Answer: B* Insulinoma

III. Thyroid Gland.

1. Thyroid Hormones.

***) The dietary element necessary for the formation of thyroid hormones is:

- A. Iron
- B. Iodine
- C. Copper
- D. Magnesium
- E. Sodium

Answer: B* Iodine

2. Tests of Thyroid Function and Structure.

***) One of the following is found in primary hypothyroidism: Q2012

- A. Low T₄, High T₃, Normal TSH
- B. Low T₄, Low T₃, High TSH
- C. Low T₄, Low T₃, Low TSH
- D. Normal T₄, Low T₃, Low TSH
- E. Low T₄, Normal T₃, Low TSH

Answer: B* Low T₄, Low T₃, High TSH

***) Which of the following laboratory tests is the most sensitive indicator of primary hypothyroidism:

- A. T₄
- B. T₃ resin uptake
- C. T₃ by RIA (radioimmunoassay)
- D. TSH (thyroid-stimulating hormone)
- E. Radioiodine uptake

Answer: D* TSH (thyroid-stimulating hormone)

3. Thyrotoxicosis.

***) All of the following are manifestations of hyperthyroidism, except: Q2012

- A. Loss appetite

- B. Preference for cold
- C. Excessive warm sweating
- D. Palpitation
- E. Nervousness

Answer: A* Loss appetite

***) A 28 years old obese auxiliary nurse admitted with chest tightness and palpitation, her pulse was 105 regular, T3 and T4 levels were normal and TSH was 0.03 (normal range 0.4-4.1 mIU/l), and the thyroglobulin level was suppressed as well as thyroid uptake. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Graves's disease
- B. Toxic multinodular goiter
- C. DeQuervin thyroiditis
- D. Factitious thyrotoxicosis
- E. Plummer disease

Answer: D* Graves's disease

***) All of the following about Grave's disease (thyrotoxicosis) are true, except:

- A. Cause lid lag
- B. TSH is high
- C. Pretibial myxedema is a feature
- D. Causes exophthalmus
- E. Myopathy may occur

Answer: B* TSH is high

***) All of the following about Grave's disease (thyrotoxicosis) are true, except:

- A. Pretibial myxedema
- B. Myopathy
- C. Atrial fibrillation
- D. Oligomenorrhea
- E. Aortic incompetence

Answer: E* Aortic incompetence

***) All of the following about Grave's disease (thyrotoxicosis) are true, except:

- A. Tremor of both hands

- B. Carpopedal spasm
- C. Pretibial myxedema
- D. Tachycardia
- E. Lid retraction

Answer: B* Carpopedal spasm

***) All of the following about Grave's disease (thyrotoxicosis) are true, except:

- A. Loss of weight in spite of increased appetite
- B. Slow-relaxing of the ankle jerk
- C. Hyperkinetic movements
- D. Pulse rate 120/min
- E. Goitre

Answer: B* Slow-relaxing of the ankle jerk

***) All of the following are manifestations of thyrotoxicosis, except:

- F. Loss of weight in spite of good appetite
- G. Preference for heat
- H. Excessive warm sweating
- I. Palpitation
- J. Nervousness

Answer: B* Preference for heat

***) All of the following are manifestations of thyrotoxicosis, except:

- A. Exophthalmos
- B. Pretibial myxedema
- C. Preference for cold
- D. Increased body weight
- E. Excessive sweating

Answer: D* Increased body weight

***) All of the following may be used in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis, except:

- A. Neomercazole
- B. Radio-active iodine
- C. Surgery
- D. Propranolol inderal
- E. Cyclophosphamide

Answer: E* Cyclophosphamide

***) All of the following may be used in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis, except:

- A. Radioactive iodine
- B. Carbimazole
- C. Potassium perchlorate
- D. Cyclophosphamide
- E. Propranolol

Answer: D* Cyclophosphamide

4. Thyroid Storm.

***) Thyroid storm can present with all the following except: Q2012

- A. Fever
- B. Coma
- C. Heart failure
- D. High T₃, T₄
- E. Bradycardia

Answer: E* Bradycardia

5. Hypothyroidism.

***) All of the following are features of myxedema, except:

- A. Hoarseness of voice
- B. Pretibial myxedema
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Menorrhagia
- E. Deafness

Answer: B* Pretibial myxedema

***) All of the following are features of myxedema, except:

- A. Periorbital puffiness
- B. Pericardial effusion
- C. Brisk ankle reflex
- D. Weight gain
- E. Constipation

Answer: C* Brisk ankle reflex

***) All of the following may occur in myxedema, except:

- A. Ataxia
- B. Deafness
- C. Clonus
- D. Pericardial effusion
- E. Alopecia

Answer: C* Clonus

***) Hypothyroidism may give rise to all of the following, except:

- A. Periorbital puffiness
- B. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- C. Cold intolerance
- D. Hair loss
- E. Polycythemia

Answer: E* Polycythemia

***) All of the following are clinical features of hypothyroiditis, except:

- A. Deafness
- B. Loss of weight
- C. Dry skin
- D. Slow-relaxing reflexes
- E. Carpal tunnel syndrome

Answer: B* Loss of weight

IV. Parathyroid Gland.

1. Hyperparathyroidism.

***) Features of hyperparathyroidism include all of the following, except:

- A. Osteitis fibrosa cystica
- B. Osteomalacia
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Pathologic fractures
- E. Osteoporosis

Answer: C* Hypocalcemia

2. Hypoparathyroidism.

***) 35 years old female presented with bone pain and generalized weakness. Labs show decreased PTH, decreased Ca, and

normal Vitamin D. The most likely diagnosis is: Q2012

- A. 1-alpha-hydroxylase deficiency
- B. Hypoparathyroidism
- C. Vitamin D deficiency
- D. Vitamin C deficiency
- E. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

Answer: B* Hypoparathyroidism

V. Adrenal Gland.

1. Adrenal Cortex & Cushing's syndrome.

***) Cushing's syndrome is a recognized cause of all of the following, except:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Hirsutism
- C. Osteomalacia
- D. Obesity
- E. Hyperglycemia

Answer: C* Osteomalacia

***) Features of Cushing's syndrome include all of the following, except:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Psychiatric symptoms
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Tall stature in children
- E. Hypokalemia

Answer: D* Tall stature in children

***) Features of Cushing's syndrome include all of the following, except:

- A. Proximal muscle weakness
- B. Hyperglycemia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Truncal obesity
- E. Hyperkalemia

Answer: E* Hyperkalemia

***) Features of Cushing's syndrome include all of the following, except:

- A. Amenorrhea
- B. Hypertension
- C. Ecchymosis
- D. Hyperkalemia
- E. Weakness

Answer: D* Hyperkalemia

***) Features of Cushing's disease include all of the following, except:

- A. Proximal myopathy
- B. Weight gain
- C. Loss of circadian rhythm of Cortisol secretion
- D. Neutrophilic leukocytosis
- E. Suppressed ACTH

Answer: E* Suppressed ACTH

2. Adrenocortical Insufficiency (Addison's disease).

***) All of the following are features of Addison's disease, except: Q2012

- A. Hyponatremia
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Postural hypotension
- D. Axillary hair loss
- E. Hyperpigmentation of the skin

Answer: B* Hypokalemia

***) The following about chronic adrenocortical insufficiency (Addison's disease) are true, except:

- A. Causes increased skin pigmentation
- B. Plasma ACTH is low
- C. Causes small heart
- D. May be secondary to tuberculosis
- E. Vitiligo is recognized association

Answer: B* Plasma ACTH is low

***) All of the following are features of Addison's disease, except:

- A. Weakness
- B. Anorexia
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Hypertension
- E. Hyperpigmentation of the skin

Answer: D* Hypertension

3. Hyperaldosteronism.

***) A patient with an aldosterone-secreting tumor is likely exhibiting all of the following signs and symptoms, except:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Alkalosis
- C. Edema
- D. Hypokalemia
- E. Low plasma renin activity

Answer: C* Edema

4. Pheochromocytoma.

***) One of the following would be unexpected finding in a patient with pheochromocytoma:

- A. Paroxysmal hypertension
- B. Persistent hypertension
- C. Excessive sweating
- D. Bilateral tumor in 50% of cases
- E. Palpitation

Answer: D* Bilateral tumor in 50% of cases

***) Which one of the following tumors is associated with paroxysmal hypertension:

- A. Pheochromocytoma
- B. Carcinoid tumor
- C. Gastrinoma
- D. Hepatoma
- E. Seminoma

Answer: A* Pheochromocytoma

5. Gynecomastia.

***) Which of the following is the most common cause of gynecomastia:

- A. Liver failure
- B. Physiologic
- C. Hyperparathyroidism
- D. Tumors
- E. Idiopathic

Answer: B* Physiologic

***) Causes of gynecomastia include all of the following, except:

- A. Liver cirrhosis
- B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C. Testicular atrophy
- D. Digitalis therapy
- E. Hyperparathyroidism

Answer: E* Hyperparathyroidism

***) Causes of gynecomastia include all of the following, except:

- A. Old age
- B. Liver disease
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Methyldopa
- E. Glibenclamide

Answer: E* Glibenclamide

***) Causes of gynecomastia include all of the following, except:

- A. Puberty
- B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- C. Klinefelter's syndrome
- D. Hydrochlorothiazide
- E. Digoxin therapy

Answer: D* Hydrochlorothiazide

***) Gynecomastia may be caused by all of the following, except:

- A. Cirrhosis of the liver
- B. Furosemide
- C. Spironolactone
- D. Klinefelter syndrome
- E. Cimetidine

Answer: B* Furosemide

VI. Pituitary Gland.

1. Pituitary Hormones.

***) All of the following hormones are secreted from the pituitary gland, except:

- A. Thyroid stimulating hormone
- B. Prolactin releasing hormone
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone ACTH
- E. Luteinizing hormone LH

Answer: B* Prolactin releasing hormone

***) Which one of the following hormones does the anterior pituitary secrete:

- A. Vasopressin
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Insulin
- E. Calcitonin

Answer: C* Growth hormone

***) The anterior pituitary produces all of the following hormones, except:

- A. ADH (Antidiuretic Hormone)
- B. LH (Luteinizing Hormone)
- C. Prolactin
- D. TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone)
- E. FSH (Follicular Stimulating Hormone)

Answer: A* ADH (Antidiuretic Hormone)

***) All the following hormones are increased with stress except:

- A. ACTH
- B. GH
- C. TSH
- D. Insulin
- E. Glucagon

Answer: B* GH

2. Hypopituitarism.

***) All of the following are clinical features of panhypopituitarism, except:
Q2012

- A. Hyperpigmentation
- B. Hypotension
- C. Cold intolerance
- D. Loss of secondary sexual characteristics
- E. Infertility

Answer: A* Hyperpigmentation

***) In Sheehan's syndrome the patient may present with all of the following, except:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperpigmentation
- C. Infertility
- D. Hypotension
- E. Hair loss

Answer: B* Hyperpigmentation

***) A 25 years old woman suffers a severe intra-partum haemorrhage. One of the following symptoms is evidence of pituitary infarction:

- A. Infrequent urination
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Easy bruising
- D. Lactation failure
- E. Constipation

Answer: D* Lactation failure

3. Hyperprolactinemia.

***) Elevated prolactin levels are expected in all the following, except:

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Pituitary adenoma
- D. Phenothiazine use
- E. Ectopic pregnancy

Answer: E* Ectopic pregnancy

***) The following may cause hyperprolactinemia, except:

- A. A pituitary tumor
- B. Phenothiazines
- C. Intrauterine contraception device
- D. Oral contraception
- E. Breasts stimulation

Answer: C* Intrauterine contraception device

***) The following drugs are known to cause hyperprolactinemia, except:

- A. Metoclopramide (Maxolon)
- B. Cimetidine (Tagamet)
- C. Narcotics
- D. Folic acid
- E. Methyl dopa (Aldomet)

Answer: D* Folic acid

4. Acromegaly.

***) All of the following are clinical features of acromegaly, except:

- A. Headache
- B. Excessive sweating
- C. Muscular weakness
- D. Large tongue
- E. Loss of hair

Answer: E* Loss of hair

***) All of the following are clinical features of acromegaly, except:

- A. Decreased shoe size
- B. Large tongue
- C. Decreased libido
- D. Carpal tunnel syndrome
- E. Headache

Answer: A* Decreased shoe size

5. Diabetes Insipidus.

***) Patients with diabetes insipidus do not usually exhibit:

- A. Polydipsia

B. Polyuria

C. Urine specific gravity of less than 1.008

D. Papilledema, optic atrophy and nystagmus

E. Hypernatremia

Answer: D* Papilledema, optic atrophy and nystagmus

***) One is incorrect in diabetes insipidus:

- A. Occurs in histiocytosis
- B. Presents with hyponatremia
- C. Can be familial disease
- D. Can cause failure to thrive
- E. Can cause developmental delay

Answer: B* Presents with hyponatremia

• Gastroenterology OXF.

I. Common GI Presentations.

1. The Mouth.

***) Leukoplakia refers to:

- A. A microscopic lesion
- B. Atrophy
- C. A cancer
- D. A white patch
- E. An ulcer

Answer: D* A white patch

***) All of the following can cause mouth ulceration, except:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Herpes simplex type I
- C. Syphilis
- D. Crohn's disease

E. Behcet's disease

Answer: A* Sarcoidosis

***) All of the following can cause macroglossia, except:

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Down's syndrome
- D. Acromegaly
- E. Amyloidosis

Answer: A* Addison's disease

***) All of the following are features of herpetic stomatitis, except:

- A. Vesicles and ulcers on the buccal mucosa as well as tongue and palate
- B. Hepatosplenomegaly
- C. Inflamed gums
- D. Pain
- E. Cervical lymph glands enlargement

Answer: B* Hepatosplenomegaly

2. Dysphagia.

***) Dysphagia may occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Carcinoma of esophagus
- B. Systemic sclerosis
- C. Achalasia
- D. Candida esophagitis
- E. Ulcerative colitis

Answer: E* Ulcerative colitis

3. Esophageal Scleroderma.

***) The manometric studies in scleroderma patient with esophageal involvement shows: Q2012

- A. Absence peristalsis, decreased LES tone
- B. Absence peristalsis, increased LES tone
- C. Positive peristalsis, decreased LES tone
- D. Positive peristalsis, increased LES tone
- E. None of above

Answer: A* Absence peristalsis, decreased LES tone

4. Achalasia.

***) Concerning achalasia of the esophagus all of the following are true, except:

- A. It occurs more in women about forty years of age
- B. There is progressive dysphagia but with periods of remissions and relapses
- C. Regurgitation and aspiration pneumonia are common
- D. Barium swallow shows dilatation of the esophagus above a smoothly narrowed lower end
- E. Treatment of choice is by giving antispasmodics and antibiotics

Answer: E* Treatment of choice is by giving antispasmodics and antibiotics

5. Diffuse Esophageal Spasm.

***) A lady presented with dysphagia to liquids and solids, also chest pain precipitated by cold drinks and hot tea, by physician prescribes nitroglycerine which relieves symptoms. Most probably she has:

- A. Pulmonary embolism
- B. Esophageal stricture
- C. Esophageal spasm
- D. Esophageal compression
- E. Ischemic heart disease

Answer: C* Esophageal spasm

6. Vomiting.

***) All of the following are causes of vomiting, except:

- A. Raised intracranial pressure
- B. Uncomplicated duodenal ulcer
- C. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- D. Hypercalcemia
- E. Digitalis intoxication

Answer: B* Uncomplicated duodenal ulcer

7. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease.

***) All of the following are known complications of gastro-esophageal reflux, except:

- A. Anemia
- B. Aspiration
- C. Barret's esophagus
- D. Motility disturbances
- E. Gastric peptic ulcer

Answer: E* Gastric peptic ulcer

8. Diarrhea.

***) Diarrhea may occur with all of the following, except:

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Sarcoidosis
- D. Thyrotoxicosis
- E. Lincomycin intake

Answer: C* Sarcoidosis

***) Diarrhea may occur with all of the following, except:

- A. Food poisoning
- B. Viral gastroenteritis
- C. Inflammatory bowel disease
- D. Colonic neoplasia
- E. Hypothyroidism

Answer: E* Hypothyroidism

***) Diarrhea may occur with all of the following, except:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Hyperparathyroidism
- C. Carcinoid syndrome
- D. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- E. Carcinoma of colon

Answer: B* Hyperparathyroidism

***) Bloody diarrhea is caused by all the following, except:

- A. Bacillary dysentery
- B. Cholera
- C. Colonic carcinoma
- D. Ulcerative colitis
- E. Shistosomiasis

Answer: B* Cholera

***) All are causes of infectious diarrhea, except:

- A. Giardia lamblia
- B. Shigella sp
- C. Salmonella sp
- D. Yersinia enterocolitica
- E. Helicobacter pylori

Answer: E* Helicobacter pylori

***) A 25 years old man who just arrived from a trip overseas, complains of bloody diarrhea for few days. The least likely cause is:

- A. Giardiasis
- B. Shigella enteritis
- C. Amoebic dysentery
- D. Campylobacter infection
- E. Ulcerative colitis

Answer: A* Giardiasis

***) The most appropriate intervention to prevent dehydration in patients with watery diarrhea is:

- A. Limit oral intake
- B. Intravenous saline
- C. Oral rehydration salt (ORS) solution
- D. Antimotility agents
- E. Antibacterial agents

Answer: C* Oral rehydration salt (ORS) solution

9. GI Bleeding.

***) 50 years old male presented with massive hematemesis and found to have splenomegaly, clubbing and palmar erythema. You must think of bleeding from:
Q2012

- A. Mallory-Weiss tear
- B. Esophageal varices
- C. Duodenal ulcer
- D. Gastric ulcer
- E. Erosive gastritis

Answer: B* Esophageal varices

***) Which of the following is the commonest cause of acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding:

- A. Acute gastric ulcer
- B. Gastric carcinoma
- C. Varices (esophageal)
- D. Duodenal ulcer
- E. Mallory-Weiss syndrome

Answer: D* Duodenal ulcer

***) Hematemesis and melena may be caused by all of the following, except:

- A. Gastric carcinoma
- B. Gastric ulcer
- C. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- D. Duodenal ulcer
- E. Hypothyroidism

Answer: E* Hypothyroidism

***) Causes of hematemesis include all of the following, except:

- A. Peptic ulcer
- B. Acute erosive gastritis
- C. Gastric carcinoma
- D. Pancreatic carcinoma
- E. Mallory-Weiss syndrome

Answer: D* Pancreatic carcinoma

***) Hematemesis and melena in a patient with liver cirrhosis is likely to be due to all of the following, except:

- A. Gastric ulcer
- B. Hepatoma
- C. Bleeding esophagus varices
- D. Duodenal ulcer
- E. Abnormal clotting mechanism

Answer: B* Hepatoma

***) Which of the following is considered as a poor prognostic indicator in upper gastrointestinal bleeding:

- A. A presentation of melena rather than hematemesis
- B. Young age
- C. Chronic rather than acute ulcer
- D. Duodenal rather than gastric ulcer
- E. Female sex

Answer: D* Duodenal rather than gastric ulcer

***) All of the following drugs may produce GI bleeding, except:

- A. Salicylates
- B. Mg trisilicate
- C. Steroids
- D. Anticoagulants
- E. Phenothiazines

Answer: B* Mg trisilicate

***) All are causes of melena, except:

- A. Esophageal varices
- B. Bleeding duodenal ulcer
- C. Aorto-duodenal fistula
- D. Hematobilia
- E. Hemorrhoids

Answer: E* Hemorrhoids

***) In acute bleeding from esophageal varices after resuscitation, the treatment of choice is:

- A. Intra-arterial vasopressin
- B. Balloon tamponade
- C. Endoscopic sclerotherapy
- D. Portocaval shunt
- E. Gastroesophageal devascularization

Answer: B* Balloon tamponade

II. GI Diseases and Conditions.

1. Esophageal Webs and Rings.

***) The following are recognized features of Plummer-Vinson syndrome, except:

- A. Dysphagia
- B. Post-cricoid web
- C. Clubbing
- D. Deficiency of iron
- E. Glossitis

Answer: C* Clubbing

2. Barrett's Esophagus.

***) With regard to Barrett's syndrome esophagus, all are true except:

- A. Occurs when columnar metaplasia epithelium replaced the normal squamous epithelium
- B. Associated with increased risk of developing esophageal SCC
- C. Esophagectomy is warranted if high grade dysplasia is found
- D. Operative therapy prevents further progression of the disease
- E. It is found in around 10% of patients with long standing GERD

Answer: B* Associated with increased risk of developing esophageal SCC

3. Gastritis.

***) Acute erosive gastritis is best diagnosed by:

- A. History

- B. Gastric analysis
- C. Endoscopy
- D. Double-contrast upper GI
- E. Capsule biopsy

Answer: C* Endoscopy

***) Hypochlorhydria is caused by all of the following, except:

- A. Carcinoma of stomach
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Pernicious anemia
- D. Atrophic gastritis
- E. Duodenal ulcer

Answer: E* Duodenal ulcer

***) Gastrin is produced primarily in the:

- A. Gastric fundus
- B. Antrum
- C. Pylorus
- D. Liver
- E. Pancreas

Answer: C* Pylorus

4. Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome.

***) The most common site of origin of the tumor associated with the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is:

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. Lymph node
- D. Spleen
- E. Pancreas

Answer: E* Pancreas

5. Peptic Ulcer Disease PUD.

***) Helicobacter pylori can lead to all the following except: Q2012

- A. MALT lymphoma
- B. Gastric ulcers
- C. Duodenal ulcers
- D. Gastric cancer

E. GERD

Answer: E* GERD

***) All of the following about peptic ulcer diseases are true, except:

- A. Helicobacter pylori is important factor
- B. Duodenal ulcer may become malignant
- C. Omeprazole is helpful in treatment
- D. Zollinger-Ellison is a recognized cause
- E. Relapse may occur

Answer: B* Duodenal ulcer may become malignant

***) All of the following have been associated with chronic duodenal ulcer, except:

- A. Hyperparathyroidism
- B. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
- C. Chronic pulmonary insufficiency
- D. Smoking
- E. Pernicious anemia

Answer: E* Pernicious anemia

***) All of the following drugs are used in the treatment of duodenal ulcer, except:

- A. Sucralfate
- B. Calcium antagonists
- C. Bismuth
- D. Pirazepine
- E. H₂-receptors antagonists

Answer: B* Calcium antagonists

***) The following drugs are used in the management of peptic ulcer disease, except:

- A. Famotidine
- B. Sucralfate
- C. Omeprazole
- D. Anticholinergic drugs
- E. Salazopyrin

Answer: E* Salazopyrin

***) The following drugs are used in the management of peptic ulcer disease, except:

- A. Ranitidine
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Famotidine
- D. Omeprazole
- E. Mebendazole

Answer: E* Mebendazole

***) Cimetidine is:

- A. A histamine analogue
- B. A liberator of histamine from mast cells
- C. An H₁-receptor blocker
- D. A selective H₁ blocker with much less sedating properties
- E. A selective H₂ receptor blocker which inhibits gastric secretion

Answer: E* A selective H₂ receptor blocker which inhibits gastric secretion

***) All the following drugs are used for H. pylori eradication, except: Q2012

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Metronidazole
- C. Clarithromycin
- D. Amoxicillin
- E. Ciprofloxacin

Answer: E* Ciprofloxacin

***) All the following are risk factors to develop gastric ulcer except:

- A. Increased fiber in diet
- B. NSAIDs
- C. Stress
- D. Smoking
- E. Alcohol

Answer: A* Increased fiber in diet

***) The best method to diagnose peptic ulcer disease is:

- A. Barium meal
- B. Upper gastro-intestinal endoscopy

- C. Ultrasonography
- D. Labelled RBCs
- E. CT scanning of the upper abdomen

Answer: B* Upper gastro-intestinal endoscopy

***) In chronic gastric ulcer the following are true, except:

- A. Usually affects the patient of more than 40 years of age
- B. Commonly occurs at the lesser curvature of the stomach
- C. Symptomatic relief by H₂ blockers is an indication of healing of ulcer
- D. Endoscopic biopsy must be done to exclude malignancy
- E. Patients may have normal or low values of maximal acid output

Answer: C* Symptomatic relief by H₂ blockers is an indication of healing of ulcer

***) Concerning chronic duodenal ulcer all are true, except:

- A. It is more common in males than females
- B. Pain usually occurs two hours after meals
- C. Vomiting is rare unless stenosis has occurred
- D. Increased high fasting gastric secretion is usual
- E. Malignant change occurs in 5-10% of this ulcer

Answer: E* Malignant change occurs in 5-10% of this ulcer

***) The most common pathophysiologic mechanism of duodenal ulcer is primarily related to:

- A. Gastric acid hypersecretion
- B. Hypergastrinemia
- C. Deficient duodenal buffers
- D. Rapid gastric emptying

- E. Hyperpepsinogen secretion

Answer: A* Gastric acid hypersecretion

6. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases IBD.

***) All of the following about Crohn's disease are true, except:

- A. May involve the esophagus
- B. Is a transmural inflammation
- C. Does not predispose to malignancy
- D. Causes a characteristic cobble stones appearance of the mucosa
- E. Perforation may occur

Answer: C* Does not predispose to malignancy

***) Concerning Crohn's disease, all the following are true, except:

- A. It is a chronic transmural granulomatous inflammation
- B. It involves the terminal ileum only
- C. It commonly presents an abdominal mass, bloody diarrhea and anemia
- D. Internal fistula is common
- E. Commonly associated with perianal suppuration

Answer: B* It involves the terminal ileum only

***) In ulcerative colitis all of the following are true, except:

- A. Arthritis may be present
- B. Rectum is usually not involved
- C. Steroids are used in the treatment
- D. It is a pre-malignant condition
- E. Toxic megacolon may occur

Answer: B* Rectum is usually not involved

***) Which of the following is true about ulcerative colitis:

- A. D-penicillamine is an effective treatment
- B. Rectum is involved in most cases

- C. Fistula formation is a common problem
- D. Skin lesion is characteristic
- E. Inflammation involves all the layers of the colon even in early stages

Answer: B* Rectum is involved in most cases

***) Systemic complications of ulcerative colitis include all of the following, except:

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Sclerosing cholangitis
- C. Keratoderma blenorrhagica
- D. Episcleritis
- E. Pericarditis

Answer: C* Keratoderma blenorrhagica

***) Recognized complications of ulcerative colitis include all of the following, except:

- A. Cholangitis
- B. Arthropathy
- C. Toxic megacolon
- D. Increased incidence of carcinoma of colon
- E. Erythema marginatum

Answer: E* Erythema marginatum

***) Complications of ulcerative colitis include:

- A. Increased incidence of carcinoma of colon
- B. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- C. Arthropathy
- D. Cholangitis
- E. All of the above

Answer: E* All of the above

***) Definite diagnosis of inflammatory bowel diseases by:

- A. History
- B. Clinical and rectal examination
- C. Colonoscopic findings
- D. Abdominal ultrasound

E. Histopathology

Answer: C* Colonoscopic findings

***) All of the following symptoms are associated with ulcerative colitis, except:

- A. Heartburn
- B. Bloody diarrhea
- C. Abdominal pain
- D. Fatigue
- E. Weight loss and anemia

Answer: A* Heartburn

***) All of the following investigations are beneficial in the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis, except:

- A. Stool studies
- B. Upper endoscopy
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Abdominal X-Ray
- E. Serologic studies (ANCA)

Answer: D* Abdominal X-Ray

***) All of the following complications are associated with ulcerative colitis, except:

- A. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- B. Uveitis
- C. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- D. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
- E. Renal stones

Answer: E* Renal stones

***) In long standing ulcerative colitis, all are seen except:

- A. Shortening of bowel
- B. Contracted, thickened mesentery
- C. Large lymph nodal mass
- D. Dull and grayish serosal surface
- E. Perforation with abscesses along mesenteric margins

Answer: B* Contracted, thickened mesentery

***) Cigarette smoking is a risk factor for all of the following, except:

- A. Emphysema
- B. Peripheral vascular disease
- C. Ischemic heart disease
- D. Ulcerative colitis
- E. Cancer of bladder

Answer: D* Ulcerative colitis

***) 70 years old male presented abdominal pain; on examination he has irregularly irregular pulse and bloody diarrhea. He gives history of CVA, peripheral vascular disease and MI. You must think of: Q2012

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Inferior MI
- D. Acute mesenteric ischemia
- E. Diverticulitis

Answer: D* Acute mesenteric ischemia

III. Liver Diseases and Conditions.

1. Hepatic Encephalopathy.

***) Hepatic encephalopathy may be precipitated by all of the following, except:

- A. Barbiturate
- B. Morphine
- C. High protein diet
- D. Lactulose
- E. Gastrointestinal hemorrhage

Answer: D* Lactulose

***) The following can precipitate hepatic encephalopathy in a patient with liver cirrhosis, except:

- A. Infection
- B. High carbohydrate diet
- C. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- D. Hypokalemia

E. Sedation

Answer: B* High carbohydrate diet

***) Hepatic encephalopathy in a cirrhotic patient may be precipitated by all of the following, except:

- A. Use of diuretics
- B. Constipation
- C. Narcotics
- D. Neomycin
- E. Paracentesis

Answer: D* Neomycin

***) All of the following are factors precipitating portosystemic encephalopathy, except:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Infection
- C. Diuretic therapy
- D. Narcosis
- E. Shunt operations

Answer: A* Diarrhea

***) Hepatic encephalopathy in cirrhosis is typically precipitated by all the following, except:

- A. Infection
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- D. Lactulose therapy
- E. Abdominal surgery

Answer: D* Lactulose therapy

2. Cirrhosis.

***) All of the following can cause liver cirrhosis, except:

- A. Hemochromatosis
- B. Hepatitis B, C
- C. Budd-Chiari syndrome
- D. Hepatitis A
- E. Biliary cirrhosis

Answer: D* Hepatitis A

***) All of the following are signs of chronic liver disease, except:

- A. Parotid gland enlargement
- B. Increase of body hair
- C. Spider Naevia
- D. Gynecomastia
- E. Palmar erythema

Answer: B* Increase of body hair

***) The Budd-Chiari syndrome is due to occlusion of the:

- A. Hepatic veins
- B. Portal veins
- C. Mesenteric veins
- D. Pancreatic veins
- E. Splenic veins

Answer: A* Hepatic veins

***) All of the following can cause hemorrhagic ascites, except:

- A. Malignancy
- B. Liver cirrhosis
- C. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- D. Abdominal trauma
- E. Acute pancreatitis

Answer: B* Liver cirrhosis

3. Hemochromatosis.

***) A 35 years old male comes for evaluation of abdominal discomfort, tiredness and arthralgia. The examination reveals slate-grey skin pigmentation, hepatomegaly and hypogonadism. Random blood sugar is 250mg/dl. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Cirrhosis
- B. Wilson disease
- C. Hemochromatosis
- D. SLE
- E. Chronic pancreatitis

Answer: C* Hemochromatosis

4. Autoimmune Hepatitis.

***) 30 years old female (DM type 1) presented with jaundice, labs show increased in ALT, AST, positive ANA, ASMA, negative antimitochondrial antibodies and normal alkaline phosphatase. The most likely diagnosis is: Q2012

- A. Primary biliary cirrhosis
- B. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- C. Viral hepatitis
- D. Autoimmune hepatitis
- E. Hepatocellular carcinoma

Answer: D* Autoimmune hepatitis

5. Wilson's disease.

***) Wilson disease is a disorder of plasma protein of one of the following elements:

- A. Iron
- B. Cobalt
- C. Zinc
- D. Copper
- E. Magnesium

Answer: D* Copper

6. Jaundice.

***) Causes of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia include: Q2012

- A. Crigler Najjar syndrome type 1
- B. Gilbert's syndrome
- C. Hemolysis
- D. Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- E. Carotenemia

Answer: B* Gilbert's syndrome

***) Bilirubin in the plasma is tightly bound to which of the following:

- A. Gamma globulin
- B. Albumin
- C. Haptoglobin
- D. Ceruloplasmin

E. Fibrinogen

Answer: B* Albumin

***) All of the following are etiologies of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia, except:

- A. Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- B. Methyltestosterone ingestion
- C. Rotor's syndrome
- D. Gilbert's syndrome
- E. Carcinoma of the ampulla of Vater's nipple

Answer: D* Gilbert's syndrome

***) All of the following are manifestations with indirect hyperbilirubinemia, except:

- A. Gilbert's syndrome
- B. Dubin Johnson syndrome
- C. Crigler Najjar syndrome
- D. ABO incompatibility
- E. Physiologic neonatal jaundice

Answer: D* Dubin Johnson syndrome

***) Direct hyperbilirubinemia may be associated with all the following except:

- A. Hemolysis
- B. Periapillary neoplasm
- C. Common bile duct stricture
- D. CA head of pancreas
- E. Stone in common bile duct

Answer: A* Hemolysis

IV. GI and Nutritional Disorders.

1. Nutritional Disorders.

***) One of the following is not a feature of celiac disease: Q2012

- A. Anemia
- B. Weight loss
- C. Fever
- D. Diarrhea

E. Hypocalcemia

Answer: C* Fever

***) The disease characterized by the three symptoms: diarrhea, dementia, and dermatitis are caused by:

- A. Ariboflavinosis
- B. Beriberi
- C. Scurvy
- D. Pellagra
- E. Kwashiorkor

Answer: D* Pellagra

2. GI Malabsorption.

***) One of the following is not dependent on bile salts for its absorption: Q2012

- A. Vitamins A
- B. Vitamin B
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin D
- E. Vitamin E

Answer: B* Vitamin B

***) Young female presented with leg pain, gum bleeding and Ecchymosis. The most appropriate vitamin deficiency is: Q2012

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B₁₂
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D
- E. Vitamin E

Answer: C* Vitamin C

***) Iron is absorbed at: Q2012

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum & Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Colon
- E. Descending colon

Answer: B* Duodenum & Jejunum

***) Causes of malabsorption include all of the following, except:

- A. Celiac disease
- B. Pancreatic insufficiency
- C. Intestinal lymphoma
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Irritable bowel syndrome

Answer: E* Irritable bowel syndrome

***) Causes of malabsorption include all of the following, except:

- A. Gluten enteropathy
- B. Systemic sclerosis
- C. Bacterial overgrowth
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Cholecystitis

Answer: E* Cholecystitis

***) Causes of malabsorption include all of the following, except:

- A. Tropical sprue
- B. Giardia lamblia
- C. Acute pancreatitis
- D. Systemic sclerosis
- E. Pancreatic carcinoma

Answer: C* Acute pancreatitis

***) Vitamin B₁₂ is absorbed at:

- A. Stomach
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Colon
- E. Duodenum

Answer: C* Ileum

***) Calcium, iron and folates are absorbed at:

- A. Stomach
- B. Upper small intestine
- C. Ileum
- D. Caecum
- E. Descending colon

Answer: B* Upper small intestine

***) Primary site of folate absorption is:

- A. Jejunum
- B. Duodenum
- C. Large bowel
- D. Stomach
- E. Esophagus

Answer: A* Jejunum

***) Regarding vitamins deficiency, one is not matching:

- A. Vitamin D deficiency - Rickets
- B. Vitamin A deficiency - Night blindness
- C. Vitamin K deficiency - Hemorrhage disease of newborn
- D. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency - Megaloblastic anemia
- E. Biotin - Pellagra

Answer: E* Biotin - Pellagra

***) Concerning hypovitaminosis all of the following statements are correct, except:

- A. Vitamin A deficiency leads to xerophthalmia
- B. Vitamin B₁ (thiamine) deficiency leads to beriberi
- C. Vitamin C deficiency leads to scurvy
- D. Vitamin K deficiency leads to bleeding
- E. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency leads to microcytic anemia

Answer: E* Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency leads to microcytic anemia

***) Which of the following mineral deficiencies is not matching:

- A. Fluoride - Dental caries
- B. Iodine - Congenital thyroid goiter
- C. Potassium - Osteoporosis
- D. Zinc - Acrodermatitis enteropathica
- E. Iron - Spoon nail

Answer: C* Potassium – Osteoporosis

- ***) All of the following statements concerning bile acid are true, except:
- A. It is degradation product of old RBC
 - B. It is essential for digestion and absorption of fat and fat soluble-vitamins
 - C. It stimulates peristaltic movements
 - D. It has antiseptic action
 - E. It is absorbed mostly in the terminal ileum

Answer: D* It has antiseptic action

- ***) The terminal ileum is the absorptive site for which of the following:
- A. Glucose
 - B. Folic acid
 - C. Bile salts
 - D. Xylose
 - E. Iron

Answer: C* Bile salts

- ***) Diseased or surgically resected terminal ileum will significantly reduce the absorption of one of the following:
- A. Iron
 - B. Bile salts
 - C. Folic acid
 - D. Vitamin
 - E. Calcium

Answer: B* Bile salts

- ***) Which of the following has the greatest effect on enhancing calcium absorption from the gastrointestinal tract:
- A. 25-hydroxycholecalciferol
 - B. 24,25-dihydrocholecalciferol
 - C. 1,25-dihydrocholecalciferol
 - D. Parathyroid hormone
 - E. Calcitonin

Answer: C* 1,25-dihydrocholecalciferol

***) All are fat-soluble vitamins, except:

- A. Vitamins A
- B. Vitamin B₁₂
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin D
- E. Vitamin E

Answer: B* Vitamin B₁₂

***) Regarding Vitamin A, all the following are true, except:

- A. Deficiency can cause keratinization of mucous membrane and skin
- B. Overdose may cause pseudotumor cerebri
- C. Craniotabes is characteristic in vitamin A deficiency
- D. Bile is necessary for absorption
- E. Xerophthalmia is a feature of vitamin A deficiency

Answer: C* Craniotabes is characteristic in vitamin A deficiency

V. Toxicology.

1. Acute Poisoning.

***) Induction of vomiting is contraindication in patients poisoned with:

- A. Kerosene
- B. Paint
- C. Wax
- D. Floor polish
- E. All of above

Answer: E* All of above

***) Gastric lavage is contraindicated in one of the following:

- A. Aspirin poisoning
- B. Diazepam poisoning
- C. Corrosive alkali
- D. Iron tablet poisoning
- E. Paracetamol poisoning

Answer: C* Corrosive alkali

***) Gastric lavage is urgent when a child ingests:

- A. Caustic soda
- B. Sulphuric acid
- C. Twenty tablets of iron
- D. Kerosene
- E. Half a bottle of oral penicillin suspension

Answer: C* Twenty tablets of iron

***) Abdominal pain is a feature of all of the following, except:

- A. Methanol toxicity
- B. Acute arsenic poisoning
- C. Acute lead poisoning
- D. Acute iron poisoning
- E. Typhoid fever

Answer: B* Acute arsenic poisoning

***) Kerosene poisoning may be characterized by all, except:

- A. Bleeding from GI tract
- B. Dryness of throat
- C. Fever
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Smell of kerosene from the mouth and vomit

Answer: B* Dryness of throat

***) Antidotes for each drug are matching except:

- A. Paracetamol - Acetylcysteine
- B. Iron - Desferrioxamine
- C. Organophosphorus - Atropine
- D. Digoxin - Fat antibody binding fragment
- E. Tricyclic antidepressant - Diazepam

Answer: E* Tricyclic antidepressant - Diazepam

***) Glue sniffers are liable to show the following clinical features, except:

- A. Euphoria
- B. Dizziness
- C. Headache
- D. Ataxia
- E. Major epileptic fits

Answer: E* Major epileptic fits

***) All of the following are well recognized complications of heroin addiction, except:

- A. Viral hepatitis
- B. Bacterial endocarditis
- C. Tetanus
- D. Acute sinusitis
- E. Thrombophlebitis

Answer: D* Acute sinusitis

***) Minamata disease is caused by:

- A. Arsenic
- B. Mercury
- C. Nitrates
- D. Lead
- E. Cobalt

Answer: B* Mercury

2. Organophosphate Poisoning.

***) Organophosphate poisoning can manifest by all of the following, except:

- A. Pulmonary edema
- B. Constipation
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Convulsions
- E. Muscular weakness

Answer: B* Constipation

***) All of the following are features of organophosphate poisoning, except:

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Lacrimation
- C. Salivation

- D. Constricted pupils
- E. Diaphoresis

Answer: A* Tachycardia

***) The dose of atropine that should be given in case of organophosphorus compounds poisoning is:

- A. Atropine 1 mg
- B. Atropine 2-4 mg
- C. Atropine 1 ampoule
- D. Atropine should be administered until full atropinization occur
- E. Atropine should be administered until cyanosis disappear

Answer: D* Atropine should be administered until full atropinization occur

***) Which of the following in the treatment of organophosphate poisoning is true:

- A. Atropine should not be given unless the diagnosis is confirmed by lab
- B. Poisoned patient has low tolerance to large amounts of atropine
- C. Atropine should be administered until tachycardia, flushing and dry mouth occur
- D. Atropine reverses the phosphorylation of cholinesterase
- E. All of above

Answer: C* Atropine should be administered until tachycardia, flushing and dry mouth occur

***) A 20 years old farmer was found in a semi comatose state with constricted pupils and frothy sputum. One of the following should be considered as first line of treatment:

- A. Verapamil
- B. Diazepam
- C. Atropine
- D. Morphine
- E. Dexamethasone

Answer: D* Atropine

***) Symptoms of atropine poisoning include each of the following, except:

- A. Blurred vision
- B. Hot flushed skin
- C. Muscular incoordination
- D. Delirium
- E. Hypothermia

Answer: E* Hypothermia

***) Ingestion of plants which contain atropine alkaloids (like Datura) can produce all of the following symptoms, except:

- A. Hallucinations
- B. Flushing of the skin
- C. Tachycardia
- D. Pin point pupils
- E. Dry mouth

Answer: D* Pin point pupils

3. Salicylate Poisoning.

***) In salicylates poisoning all are true, except:

- A. Hyperpnoea is the most frequent sign
- B. A ferric chloride test on urine is positive
- C. Plasma salicylate concentration is not value in assessing of the poisoning severity
- D. Sodium bicarbonate IV can clearly increase the urinary excretion of salicylates
- E. In an alert patient vomiting should be increased to prevent continued salicylate absorption

Answer: C* Plasma salicylate concentration is not value in assessing of the poisoning severity

4. Paracetamol Poisoning.

***) All the following about paracetamol poisoning are true, except: Q2012

- A. Metabolic acidosis
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Bronchospasm
- D. Hepatic failure
- E. Acute renal tubular necrosis

Answer: C* Bronchospasm

***) The antidote treatment for paracetamol poisoning is: Q2012

- A. Ethanol
- B. Atropine
- C. Naloxone
- D. Acetylcysteine
- E. Protamine sulfate

Answer: D* Acetylcysteine

***) The most dangerous complication of paracetamol poisoning is:

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Arrhythmia
- C. Hepatic toxicity
- D. Respiratory failure
- E. Renal failure

Answer: C* Hepatic toxicity

***) All the following about paracetamol poisoning are true, except:

- A. The clinical features in the first 3-4 hrs are nausea and vomiting
- B. Acute liver failure occurs after 3-4 days
- C. Death may occur after ingestion of 25 grams of paracetamol
- D. Naloxone is the treatment of choice
- E. Prothrombin time is the best guide to the severity of liver damage

Answer: D* Naloxone is the treatment of choice

***) Acetaminophen toxicity is characterized by all except:

- A. Anorexia and vomiting
- B. Abnormal liver function in stage 3

- C. The antidote is N-acetyl-L (mucomyst)
- D. High index of suspicion is needed to diagnose the condition
- E. Can cause Reye syndrome

Answer: E* Can cause Reye syndrome

5. Lead Poisoning.

***) Toxicity of lead:

- A. Mainly in children
- B. An occupational hazard in liquid batteries manufacturers
- C. Affect the inelegancy
- D. Can cause anemia
- E. All of the above

Answer: E* All of the above

***) All of the following are clinical features of lead poisoning, except:

- A. Anorexia and vomiting
- B. Anemia
- C. Diarrhea
- D. Wrist and foot drop
- E. Encephalopathy

Answer: C* Diarrhea

***) All of the following are the features of chronic lead poisoning, except:

- A. Anemia
- B. Attacks of abdominal colic
- C. Emphysema
- D. Constipation
- E. Arthralgia

Answer: C* Emphysema

***) Chronic lead poisoning in children may cause all the following, except:

- A. Mental retardation
- B. Seizure disorders
- C. Aggressive behavior disorders
- D. Diarrhea
- E. Chronic abdominal pain

Answer: D* Diarrhea

• Nephrology OXF.

I. Common Renal Presentations.

1. Polyuria.

***) All of the following can cause polyuria, except: Q2012

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Psychogenic
- E. Hypercalcemia

Answer: C* Hypothyroidism

***) Polyuria and polydipsia can be due to all of the following, except:

- A. Deficiency of arginine and vasopressin
- B. Deficiency of insulin
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Hyperkalemia
- E. Psychogenic causes

Answer: D* Hyperkalemia

***) Polydipsia and polyuria is caused by all of the following, except:

- A. Acute renal failure
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Primary polydipsia (hysterical)
- E. Hyperkalemia

Answer: E* Hyperkalemia

***) Thirst and polyuria may be caused by all of the following, except:

- A. Hypercalcemia

- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Diabetes insipidus
- E. Hypokalemia

Answer: C* Hypothyroidism

II. Renal Medicine.

1. Urine.

***) All of the following can cause hematuria, except:

- A. Renal stone
- B. Renal tuberculosis
- C. Malignant hypertension
- D. Renal tubular acidosis
- E. Cystitis

Answer: D* Renal tubular acidosis

***) All of the following can cause hematuria, except:

- A. Prostate carcinoma
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Stone
- D. Pregnancy
- E. Papillary necrosis

Answer: D* Pregnancy

***) Hematuria either macroscopic or microscopic is found in all of the following, except:

- A. Infective endocarditis
- B. Papillary necrosis
- C. Use of anticoagulants
- D. Amyloidosis
- E. Schistosoma haematobium infection

Answer: D* Amyloidosis

***) Recognized causes of macroscopic hematuria include all of the following, except:

- A. Glomerulonephritis

- B. Urinary tract infection
- C. Accelerated hypertension
- D. Exposure to cold
- E. Renal cysts

Answer: D* Exposure to cold

***) Recognized causes of macroscopic hematuria include all of the following, except:

- A. Glomerulonephritis
- B. Renal cyst
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Renal calculus
- E. Proximal tubular acidosis

Answer: E* Proximal tubular acidosis

***) Painless hematuria is the leading presentation of:

- A. Renal cell carcinoma
- B. Transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder
- C. Ureteric stone
- D. Pelvi-ureteric obstruction
- E. Ureterocele

Answer: D* Renal cell carcinoma

***) All of the following can cause proteinuria in excess of 3 grams per 24 hours, except:

- A. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- B. Malignant hypertension
- C. Diabetic nephropathy
- D. Obstructive uropathy
- E. Renal amyloidosis

Answer: D* Obstructive uropathy

***) The protein present in the greatest quantity in the urine of normal people is:

- A. Albumin
- B. Tamm-Horsfall protein
- C. Gamma globulin
- D. Amylase

- E. Bence-Jones protein

Answer: A* Albumin

***) All of the following statements are correct about routine urine examination, except:

- A. Specific gravity of 1015 is normal
- B. Red blood cell cast is normal finding
- C. One red blood cell is normal finding
- D. One white blood cell is normal finding
- E. Negative sugar is normal finding

Answer: B* Red blood cell cast is normal finding

2. Urinary Tract Infections.

***) The commonest cause of urinary tract infection is:

- A. Proteus species
- B. Escherichia coli
- C. Klebsiella
- D. Pseudomonas
- E. Citrobacter species

Answer: B* Escherichia coli

***) The most definitive diagnosis for urinary tract infection is:

- A. Presence of 10 000 bacteria per ml in urine culture
- B. Presence of WBC in the urine
- C. Presence of WBC and protein in the urine
- D. Presence of 100 000 bacteria per ml in a properly collected urine by culture
- E. Presence of pain in the right loin

Answer: D* Presence of 100 000 bacteria per ml in a properly collected urine by culture

***) Regarding urinary tract infection all of the following are true, except:

- A. Frequency and foul smelling urine are presenting complaints

- B. First morning specimen voided is not suitable for colony count
- C. Fever
- D. Abdominal pain
- E. Nearly always causes pyuria

Answer: B* First morning specimen voided is not suitable for colony count

***) As regards recurrent urinary tract infection, one is correct:

- A. The commonest organism is Klebsiella
- B. Affects males more than females
- C. It is a common cause of chronic renal failure
- D. The aim of management is clinical cure
- E. Children are immune to develop this disease

Answer: C* It is a common cause of chronic renal failure

3. Glomerulonephritis.

***) Which of the following urinary findings is most characteristic of glomerulonephritis: Q2012

- A. Hyaline cast
- B. Granular cast
- C. RBCs cast
- D. WBCs cast
- E. Epithelial cast

Answer: C* RBCs cast

***) Which of the following urinary findings is most characteristic of acute glomerulonephritis:

- A. Proteinuria
- B. Microhematuria
- C. Granular casts
- D. Erythrocyte casts
- E. Hyaline casts

Answer: D* Erythrocyte casts

***) Acute glomerulonephritis is characterized by all of the following, except:

- A. Hypercholesterolemia
- B. Edema
- C. Hematuria
- D. Oliguria
- E. Hypertension

Answer: A* Hypercholesterolemia

***) Acute glomerulonephritis may be associated with which one of the following:

- A. Glycosuria
- B. Elevated serum cholesterol
- C. Elevated serum complement
- D. Encephalopathy
- E. Hypercalcemia

Answer: C* Elevated serum complement

***) Complications of post streptococcal acute glomerulonephritis may include all of the following, except:

- A. Hyperkalemia
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Encephalopathy
- D. Pulmonary edema
- E. Anuria

Answer: B* Hyponatremia

***) Which of the following is not associated with post streptococcal glomerulonephritis:

- A. Hematuria
- B. Fatty casts
- C. Red blood cell casts
- D. Edema
- E. Oliguria

Answer: B* Fatty casts

***) Manifestations of the nephritic syndrome include all of the following, except:

- A. Oliguria

- B. Hypertension
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Hematuria
- E. Peripheral neuropathy

Answer: E* Peripheral neuropathy

***) In which of the following diseases would you expect to find the nephritic syndrome:

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Acute glomerulonephritis
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Mild hypertension
- E. Amyloidosis

Answer: B* Acute glomerulonephritis

***) Criteria of the nephritic syndrome include one of the following:

- A. Proteinuria less than 3gm/24h
- B. Hypertension
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Hyperglycemia
- E. Lipiduria

Answer: A* Proteinuria less than 3gm/24h

4. Nephrotic Syndrome.

***) The nephrotic syndrome is characterized by all the following, except:

- A. Edema
- B. Proteinuria
- C. Hypoalbuminemia
- D. Hyperlipidemia
- E. Hypertension

Answer: E* Hypertension

***) All of the following are features of nephrotic syndrome, except:

- A. Hypcholesterolemia
- B. Hypoalbuminemia
- C. Edema
- D. Heavy urinary protein loss
- E. Puffiness around the eyes

Answer: A* Hypcholesterolemia

***) All of the following can cause calcification in the renal tract, except:

- A. Shistosomiasis
- B. Hyperparathyroidism
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Nephrotic syndrome
- E. Hydatid cyst

Answer: D* Nephrotic syndrome

5. Acute Renal Failure.

***) In acute renal tubular necrosis all of the following are true, except:

- A. Proteinuria may be present
- B. BUN is usually increased
- C. Creatinine is usually increased
- D. Urine is usually hyperosmotic
- E. With prompt treatment recovery is expected in most cases

Answer: D* Urine is usually hyperosmotic

***) The following are recognized causes of acute renal failure, except:

- A. Goodpasture's syndrome
- B. Hemolytic uremic syndrome
- C. Minimal change disease
- D. Scleroderma crisis
- E. Post infectious glomerulonephritis

Answer: C* Minimal change disease

***) Causes of acute renal failure include all the following except:

- A. Severe dehydration
- B. Severe burn
- C. Uncomplicated urinary tract infection UTI
- D. Severe hemorrhage
- E. Hemolytic uremic syndrome

Answer: C* Uncomplicated urinary tract infection UTI

***) Complications of acute renal failure include each of the following, except:

- A. Pulmonary edema
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Hyponatremia
- D. Encephalopathy
- E. Acidosis

Answer: C* Hyponatremia

***) A patient with acute renal insufficiency is likely to develop any of the following disturbances, except:

- A. Hypoalbuminemia
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Hyponatremia
- E. Hyperphosphatemia

Answer: D* Hyponatremia

6. Chronic Renal Failure.

***) Complications of chronic renal failure include all of the following, except: Q2012

- A. Hypocalcemia
- B. Hyperphosphatemia
- C. Metabolic acidosis
- D. Hyponatremia
- E. Hyperkalemia

Answer: D* Hyponatremia

***) One of the following is not an absolute indication for dialysis in chronic renal failure patients: Q2012

- A. Hyperkalemia
- B. Hypercalcemia
- C. Pulmonary edema
- D. Metabolic acidosis
- E. Pericarditis

Answer: B* Hypercalcemia

***) The most common cause of chronic renal failure is:

- A. Glomerulonephritis
- B. Pyelonephritis
- C. Diabetes
- D. Analgesic nephropathy
- E. Amyloidosis

Answer: C* Diabetes

***) All of the following are complications of chronic renal failure, except:

- A. Hyperkalemia
- B. Alkalosis
- C. Anemia
- D. Hypertension
- E. Renal osteodystrophy

Answer: B* Alkalosis

***) Complications of chronic renal failure include all of the following, except:

- A. Peripheral neuropathy
- B. Pericardial involvement
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. Anemia
- E. Proximal myopathy

Answer: D* Hypercalcemia

***) In chronic renal failure the serum concentration of the following substances is increased, except:

- A. Uric acid
- B. Calcium
- C. Urea
- D. Creatinine
- E. Phosphorus

Answer: B* Calcium

***) All of the following drugs are contraindicated in chronic renal failure, except:

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Nalidixic acid
- C. Nitrofurantoin
- D. Aspirin

E. Methyldopa

Answer: E* Methyldopa

7. Interstitial Nephritis & Nephrotoxins.

***) Interstitial nephritis may be caused by all of the following, except:

- A. Phenacetin
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Furosemide
- D. Digoxin
- E. Garamycin

Answer: D* Digoxin

8. Polycystic Kidney Disease.

***) 50 years old male presented with hematuria, the examination was normal except for an elevated BP 164/95. US of the kidney reveal multiple renal cysts in both kidneys. His father had a similar condition. One of the following is not associated with the syndrome: Q2012

- A. Liver cysts
- B. Intracranial aneurysm
- C. Autosomal dominant inheritance
- D. Disseminated coagulopathy
- E. Progression to end stage renal disease

Answer: D* Disseminated coagulopathy

***) In the polycystic disease of the kidney presenting in adulthood all of the following are true, except:

- A. It is inherited as an x-linked
- B. It can cause hypertensive heart disease
- C. It is associated with cysts of the liver and pancreas
- D. It is associated with aneurysm of the circle of Willis
- E. It commonly cause microscopic hematuria

Answer: A* It is inherited as an x-linked

Clinical Chemistry OXF.

I. Chemistry.

1. Electrolyte Physiology & the Kidney.

***) Renin is secreted by:

- A. Cells in the macula densa
- B. Cells in the proximal tubules
- C. Cells in the renal glomeruli
- D. Juxtaglomerular apparatus
- E. Renal medullary cells

Answer: D* Juxtaglomerular apparatus

2. Acid-Base Balance.

***) 35 years old male presented with dyspnea (history of arthritis), ABGs showed pH 7.2, CO₂ 23, HCO₃ 12, Na 140, Cl 103, K 4.1. The acid base imbalance is: Q2012

- A. Metabolic acidosis
- B. Metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis
- C. Metabolic alkalosis and respiratory acidosis
- D. Metabolic acidosis and respiratory acidosis
- E. Normal ABG

Answer: B* Metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis

***) ABGs showed pH 7.2, PCO₂ 23, HCO₃ 16, PO₂ 85. The acid base imbalance is: Q2012

- A. Metabolic alkalosis and respiratory acidosis

- B. Metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis
- C. Metabolic alkalosis and respiratory alkalosis
- D. Normal ABG
- E. Metabolic acidosis and respiratory acidosis

Answer: B* Metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis

***) In a patient with metabolic acidosis, Serum bicarbonate 10, Sodium 130, Calcium 110, Blood glucose 79, Urea 20, the anion gap in this patient is:

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20
- E. 25

Answer: B* 10

***) All of the following can cause metabolic acidosis with anion gap, except: Q2012

- A. Renal failure
- B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- C. Lactic acidosis
- D. Aspirin overdose
- E. Renal tubular acidosis

Answer: E* Renal tubular acidosis

***) All of the following are causes of metabolic acidosis, except:

- A. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- B. Alcohol poisoning
- C. Uremia
- D. Lactic acidosis
- E. Vomiting

Answer: E* Vomiting

***) All of the following are causes of metabolic acidosis, except:

- A. Salicylate poisoning
- B. Metformin
- C. Insulin deficiency
- D. Diarrhea
- E. Loop diuretics

Answer: E* Loop diuretics

***) All of the following are causes of metabolic acidosis, except:

- A. Acute renal failure
- B. Pyloric obstruction
- C. Shock states and cardiac arrest
- D. Small intestinal fistula
- E. Ulcerative colitis

Answer: B* Pyloric obstruction

***) Metabolic acidosis may be seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Uretero-enterostomy
- B. Renal insufficiency
- C. Carbon monoxide poisoning
- D. Pyloric stenosis
- E. Biliary fistula

Answer: D* Pyloric stenosis

***) Causes of metabolic acidosis include all except:

- A. Hemorrhagic shock
- B. Starvation
- C. Renal failure
- D. Vomiting
- E. Small bowel fistula

Answer: D* Vomiting

***) Acidosis is found in all of the following, except

- A. Pyloric stenosis
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Severe dehydration
- D. Renal insufficiency
- E. Renal Fanconi's syndrome

Answer: A* Pyloric stenosis

***) Which of the following is a potential consequence of prolonged diarrhea:

- A. Acidosis
- B. Low hematocrit
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hyponatremia
- E. Hypoglycemia

Answer: A* Acidosis

***) One of the following causes metabolic alkalosis:

- A. Hyperglycemic diabetic coma
- B. Renal failure
- C. Shock states and cardiac arrest
- D. Pyloric obstruction
- E. Small intestinal fistula

Answer: D* Pyloric obstruction

***) A 45 years old patient with severe nephritic syndrome is admitted with nausea, fever and vomiting. BP is 90/50 mmHg, HR 110/m, RR 20/m, pH 7.05, PaCO₂ 32mmHg, Na 132mmol/L, K 4.0mmol/L, Cl 103mmol/L, HCO₃ 17mmol/L, albumin 1.5g/dl, BUN 20mg/dl, Creatinine 1.4mg/dl. One of the following acid base disorders is present:

- A. Anion gap metabolic acidosis
- B. Non anion gap metabolic acidosis
- C. Non anion gap metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis
- D. Anion and non anion gap metabolic acidosis
- E. None of the above

Answer: C* Non anion gap metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis

***) Hyperventilation leads to:

- A. Metabolic acidosis
- B. Metabolic alkalosis
- C. Respiratory acidosis

D. Respiratory alkalosis

E. Respiratory acidosis with metabolic alkalosis

Answer: D* Respiratory alkalosis

3. Hypernatremia.

***) Hypernatremia is known to occur in which of the following: Q2012

- A. Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH Secretion (SIADH)
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. Renal failure
- D. Hypothyroidism
- E. Addison's disease

Answer: B* Diabetes insipidus

***) The Major extracellular cation is:

- A. Na – Sodium
- B. K – Potassium
- C. Mg – Magnesium
- D. HCO₃ – Bicarbonate
- E. Cl – Chloride

Answer: A* Na – Sodium

***) All of the following are common clinical features in cases of severe hypernatremia, except:

- A. Dry mucous membranes
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Delirium
- D. Tachycardia
- E. Hypotension

Answer: B* Hypothermia

4. Hyponatremia.

***) Hyponatremia can present with all the following except: Q2012

- A. Restlessness
- B. Headache
- C. Increased appetite
- D. Seizures
- E. Weakness

Answer: C* Increased appetite

***) All of the following statements are correct about hyponatremia, except:

- A. Sodium serum level of 132mEq/L is considered hyponatremia
- B. It can be a manifestation of adrenogenital syndrome
- C. When correcting hyponatremia, body weight is important in calculating the deficit
- D. Hyponatremia does not cause convulsions
- E. It may associate with inappropriate antidiuretic hormone syndrome

Answer: D* Hyponatremia does not cause convulsions

***) Concerning hyponatremic dehydration all of the following are true, except:

- A. Serum sodium is over 150mmol/L
- B. Leads to intracellular dehydration
- C. Neurological manifestations may be present
- D. The skin is doughy
- E. Best management is by rapid rehydration

Answer: A* Serum sodium is over 150mmol/L

5. Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH Secretion (SIADH).

***) 52 years old male with 20 years history of smoking is admitted to hospital because of cough and weakness. On admission, his serum electrolytes revealed Na 112, K 4.5, Cl 80 and HCO₃ 26. The BUN was 8, serum creatinine 8, and serum uric acid 3. These data are most consistent with one of the following: Q2012

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Congestive heart failure
- C. Cirrhosis with ascites
- D. SIADH

E. Myxedema

Answer: D* SIADH

***) SIADH can present with all the following except: Q2012

- A. Decreased serum osmolality
- B. Decreased serum sodium
- C. Increased urine sodium
- D. Hyperkalemia
- E. Increased urine osmolality

Answer: D* Hyperkalemia

***) Which of the following statements concerning clinical and laboratory findings in patients with inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone is correct:

- A. High serum sodium
- B. Low urine sodium
- C. Low blood pressure
- D. May lead to seizures
- E. Evidence of dehydration

Answer: D* May lead to seizures

6. Hyperkalemia.

***) 50 years old male patient of DM, HTN, IHD, on the following medications, Statin, insulin, beta blocker, and ACE inhibitors started recently. After 2 weeks he presented with weakness, and the labs showed K 7.1, FBS 300, and CPK 300. The most likely cause of hyperkalemia is: Q2012

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Rhabdomyolysis due to statins
- C. ACE inhibitors
- D. HTN
- E. IHD

Answer: C* ACE inhibitors

***) All of the following are used in the treatment of hyperkalemia, except: Q2012

- A. Calcium resonium
- B. Sodium bicarbonate

- C. Amiloride
- D. Salbutamol
- E. Calcium gluconate IV

Answer: C* Amiloride

***) All of the following can cause coma, except: Q2012

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Hyponatremia
- D. Hyponatremia
- E. Hyperkalemia

Answer: E* Hyperkalemia

***) All of the following are ECG manifestations of hyperkalemia, except: Q2012

- A. Peak T wave
- B. Wide QRS
- C. Prolonged PR
- D. Absent T wave
- E. Ventricular Fibrillation

Answer: D* Absent T wave

***) Hyperkalemia is known to occur in which of the following:

- A. Hydrochlorothiazide therapy
- B. Propranolol
- C. Captopril
- D. Digoxin
- E. Nifedipine

Answer: C* Captopril

***) All of the following are causes of hyperkalemia, except:

- A. Spironolactone
- B. Amiloride
- C. Corticosteroids
- D. ACE inhibitors
- E. Transfusion of stored blood

Answer: C* Corticosteroids

***) All of the following are used in the treatment of hyperkalemia, except:

- A. I.V glucose plus soluble insulin
- B. I.V 10% calcium gluconate
- C. I.V sodium bicarbonate
- D. Dialysis
- E. Amiloride

Answer: E* Amiloride

***) The management of hyperkalemia includes all of the following, except:

- A. IV calcium gluconate
- B. IV glucose and insulin
- C. IV ammonium chloride
- D. IV furosemide
- E. IV sodium bicarbonate

Answer: C* IV ammonium chloride

***) The management of hyperkalemia includes all of the following, except:

- A. IV calcium gluconate
- B. IV glucose and insulin
- C. IV Ringer's lactate
- D. IV furosemide
- E. IV sodium bicarbonate

Answer: C* IV Ringer's lactate

7. Hypokalemia.

***) 55 years old male presented with generalized muscle weakness, he recently started Lasix. The most likely electrolyte disturbance is: Q2012

- A. Hyperkalemia
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Hyponatremia
- D. Hyponatremia
- E. Hypocalcemia

Answer: B* Hypokalemia

***) All the following are manifestations of hypokalemia, except:

- A. Intense drowsiness
- B. Muscular weakness
- C. Weak or absent deep tendon reflexes
- D. ECG changes
- E. Intestinal colic

Answer: E* Intestinal colic

***) All the following are manifestations of hypokalemia, except:

- A. Drowsiness
- B. Muscular hyperreflexia
- C. Listlessness and slurring of speech
- D. Depressed S-T segment in ECG
- E. Sluggish or absent intestinal movements

Answer: B* Muscular hyperreflexia

***) Hypokalemia is associated to all the following except:

- A. Renal tubular acidosis
- B. Periodic paralysis
- C. Bartter's syndrome
- D. Paralytic ileus
- E. Tumor lysis syndrome

Answer: E* Tumor lysis syndrome

***) All of the following are causes of hypokalemia, except:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Villous adenoma of the rectum
- C. Acute renal failure
- D. Small intestinal fistula
- E. Ileostomy

Answer: C* Acute renal failure

***) All of the following can cause hypokalemia, except:

- A. Vomiting
- B. Chronic laxative ingestion
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Renal failure
- E. Diuretic therapy

Answer: D* Renal failure

***) All of the following are the causes of hypokalemia, except:

- A. Vomiting and diarrhea
- B. Captopril intake
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Primary hyperaldosteronism
- E. High dose insulin

Answer: B* Captopril intake

***) Each of the following diuretics can cause hypokalemia, except:

- A. Furosemide
- B. Hydrochlorothiazide
- C. Spironolactone
- D. Ethacrynic acid
- E. Bumetanide

Answer: C* Spironolactone

8. Hypercalcemia.

***) All of the following are causes of hypercalcemia, except: Q2012

- A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Multiple myeloma
- D. Cancer of lungs
- E. Hyperparathyroidism

Answer: A* Acute pancreatitis

***) Tetany may occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Hyperventilation syndrome
- B. Metabolic alkalosis
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Hypomagnesaemia
- E. Hyperkalemia

Answer: E* Hyperkalemia

***) All of the following are causes of hypercalcemia, except:

- A. Primary hyperparathyroidism

- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Cancer of lungs
- D. Acute pancreatitis
- E. Hypervitaminosis D

Answer: D* Acute pancreatitis

- ***) All of the following are causes of hypercalcemia, except:
- A. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid
 - B. Squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
 - C. Milk alkali syndrome
 - D. Addison's disease
 - E. Thyrotoxicosis

Answer: A* Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid

- ***) All of the following are causes of hypercalcemia, except:
- A. Primary hyperparathyroidism
 - B. Renal failure
 - C. Hypervitaminosis D
 - D. Thiazides
 - E. Osteomalacia

Answer: E* Osteomalacia

- ***) All of the following are causes of hypercalcemia, except:
- A. Acute pancreatitis
 - B. Hyperparathyroidism
 - C. Hypervitaminosis D
 - D. Sarcoidosis
 - E. Milk alkali syndrome

Answer: A* Acute pancreatitis

- ***) All of the following are causes of hypercalcemia, except:
- A. Myeloma
 - B. Thyrotoxicosis
 - C. Sarcoidosis
 - D. Thiazides
 - E. Hypogonadism

Answer: E* Hypogonadism

- ***) All of the following are useful in the acute treatment of hypercalcemia, except:
- A. Hydration using intravenous saline solution
 - B. Furosemide
 - C. Hydrochlorothiazide
 - D. Mithramycin
 - E. Calcitonin

Answer: C* Hydrochlorothiazide

9. Hypocalcemia.

- ***) All of the following are side effects of furosemide, except: Q2012
- A. Hypokalemia
 - B. Hyperuricemia
 - C. Hyperglycemia
 - D. Ototoxicity
 - E. Hypercalcemia

Answer: E* Hypercalcemia

- ***) Which of the following causes hypocalcemia:
- A. Osteoporosis
 - B. Vitamin D intoxication
 - C. Celiac disease
 - D. Primary hyperparathyroidism
 - E. Acromegaly

Answer: C* Celiac disease

- ***) Hypocalcemia is a recognized feature of all of the following conditions, except:
- A. Magnesium deficiency
 - B. Exogenous inorganic phosphate excess
 - C. Di-George syndrome
 - D. Pseudopseudo-hypoparathyroidism
 - E. Renal failure

Answer: D* Pseudopseudo-hypoparathyroidism

***) All of the following are common features of hypocalcemia, except:

- A. Numbness and circumoral tingling
- B. Slow tendon reflexes
- C. Carpopedal spasm
- D. Abdominal cramps
- E. Prolonged S-T interval in ECG

Answer: B* Slow tendon reflexes

10. Pophosphate.

***) The serum alkaline phosphatase level is characteristically normal in:

- A. Hemolytic jaundice
- B. Osteomalacia
- C. Osteitis deformans
- D. Hypophosphatasia
- E. Primary hyperparathyroidism

Answer: A* Hemolytic jaundice

11. Urate & the Kidney.

***) All of the following are causes of hyperuricemia, except:

- A. High dose aspirin
- B. Chronic renal disease
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Alcohol
- E. Leukemia

Answer: C* Hypothyroidism

***) All of the following are causes of hyperuricemia, except:

- A. Chronic renal failure
- B. Amyloidosis
- C. Leukemia
- D. Carcinoma
- E. Severe psoriasis

Answer: B* Amyloidosis

12. Metabolic Bone Disease.

***) All of the following can cause osteoporosis, except:

- A. Inadequate sunlight exposure
- B. Acromegaly
- C. Corticosteroids
- D. Lack of exercise
- E. Smoking

Answer: A* Inadequate sunlight exposure

***) Recommended treatment for osteoporosis includes all the following except:

- A. Estrogen
- B. Potassium
- C. Exercise
- D. Calcium
- E. Vit D

Answer: B* Potassium

• Hematology OXF.

I. Basics of Hematology.

1. Hematology.

***) The majority of hemoglobin in erythrocytes from the normal adults is termed:

- A. Hemoglobin F
- B. Hemoglobin A
- C. Hemoglobin A2
- D. Hemoglobin C
- E. Hemoglobin Bart's

Answer: B* Hemoglobin A

***) Platelets normally have a half life of:

- A. 7 minutes
- B. 7 hours
- C. 7 days
- D. 4 weeks

E. 3 months

Answer: C* 7 days

***) In human being, normal red blood cell survival time is approximately:

- A. One month
- B. 80 Days
- C. Three months
- D. 120 days
- E. Five months

Answer: D* 120 days

***) All the following are true concerning lymphocytes, except:

- A. Are formed in the spleen
- B. Enters the circulation via lymphatics
- C. Are the precursors of platelets
- D. Are reduced in number by immunosuppressive therapy
- E. Are more sensitive to irradiation than granulocytes

Answer: C* Are the precursors of platelets

***) Phagocytosis is a primary function of:

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Monocytes
- C. Lymphocytes
- D. Eosinophiles
- E. Erythrocytes

Answer: A* Neutrophils

2. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR).

***) All of the following may cause very high ESR, except:

- A. Active rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Giant cell arteritis
- C. Sickle cell anemia
- D. Carcinomatosis
- E. Multiple myeloma

Answer: C* Sickle cell anemia

II. Common Presentations.

1. Skin Pigmentation Disorders.

***) Generalized increased pigmentation may be seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Hypopituitarism
- B. Chronic liver disease
- C. Addison disease
- D. Hemochromatosis
- E. Ectopic ACTH secretion

Answer: A* Hypopituitarism

***) Generalized increased pigmentation may be seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Nelson's syndrome
- B. Hemochromatosis
- C. Chronic renal failure
- D. Panhypopituitarism
- E. Primary biliary cirrhosis

Answer: D* Panhypopituitarism

***) All of the following are known causes of hypopigmentation except:

- A. Albinism
- B. Tuberous sclerosis
- C. Post inflammatory
- D. Addison disease
- E. Vitiligo

Answer: D* Addison disease

2. Palmar Erythema.

***) All of the following can cause palmar erythema, except:

- A. Epilepsy
- B. Alcoholism
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Pregnancy
- E. Polycythemia

Answer: A* Epilepsy

***) All of the following can cause palmar erythema, except:

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Thyrotoxicosis
- D. Multiple sclerosis
- E. Liver cirrhosis

Answer: D* Multiple sclerosis

3. Splenomegaly.

***) Splenomegaly is expected to be present in all of the following, except:

- A. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
- B. Congenital spherocytosis
- C. Hemoglobin H disease
- D. Pyruvate kinase deficiency
- E. Chronic immune hemolytic anemia

Answer: A* Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

***) Splenomegaly can occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Celiac disease
- B. Portal hypertension
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Sarcoidosis
- E. Infectious mononucleosis

Answer: A* Celiac disease

***) Splenomegaly can occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Celiac disease
- B. Myelofibrosis
- C. Kala azar
- D. Typhoid fever
- E. Endocarditis

Answer: A* Celiac disease

***) Splenomegaly can occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Thalassemia
- B. Portal hypertension
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Early in sickle cell anemia
- E. Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar)

Answer: C* Celiac disease

***) Splenomegaly can occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Chronic granulocytic leukemia
- B. Chronic malaria
- C. Amyloidosis
- D. Celiac disease
- E. Brucellosis

Answer: D* Celiac disease

4. Lymphadenopathy.

***) Generalized lymphadenopathy is seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Hepatic cirrhosis
- C. Lymphoma
- D. HIV infection
- E. Infectious mononucleosis

Answer: B* Hepatic cirrhosis

***) All of the following are causes of cervical lymph node enlargement, except:

- A. Infectious mononucleosis
- B. Toxoplasmosis
- C. Anemia
- D. Tuberculosis
- E. Rheumatic fever

Answer: C* Anemia

***) All of the following are causes of cervical lymph node enlargement, except:

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Tuberculosis

- D. Chronic lymphoid leukemia
- E. Phenytoin

Answer: A* Multiple myeloma

5. Polycythemia.

***) All of the following may produce polycythemia, except:

- A. Cushing's syndrome
- B. Primary hepatoma
- C. Heavy smoking
- D. Gastric carcinoma
- E. High altitudes

Answer: D* Gastric carcinoma

***) All of the following may produce polycythemia, except:

- A. Hepatoma
- B. Right to the left shunt
- C. Hematoma
- D. Multiple myeloma
- E. Fibroma of uterus

Answer: D* Multiple myeloma

***) All of the following are causes of polycythemia, except:

- A. High altitude
- B. Right to left shunt
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Massive uterine fibroma
- E. Renal cell carcinoma

Answer: C* Lymphoma

6. Thrombocytopenia.

***) Thrombocytopenia caused by increased platelet destruction is most closely associated with which of the following:

- A. Aplastic anemia
- B. Acute leukemia
- C. Combination chemotherapy
- D. Systemic lupus erythematosus SLE
- E. Excessive ethanol uptake

Answer: E* Excessive ethanol uptake

***) Causes of thrombocytopenia include all of the following, except:

- A. Aplastic anemia
- B. Pernicious anemia
- C. Polycythemia rubra vera
- D. Hypersplenism
- E. Disseminated intravascular coagulation

Answer: C* Polycythemia Rubra Vera

***) Which of the following laboratory procedure can detect thrombocytopenia:

- A. Clotting time
- B. Prothrombin time
- C. Bleeding time
- D. Partial thromboplastin time
- E. Thrombin time

Answer: C* Bleeding time

7. Pancytopenia.

***) All of the following can cause pancytopenia, except: Q2012

- A. Leukemoid reaction
- B. Aplastic anemia
- C. Hypersplenism
- D. Myelofibrosis
- E. Megaloblastic anemia

Answer: A* Leukemoid reaction

***) All of the following can cause pancytopenia, except:

- A. Aplastic anemia
- B. Megaloblastic anemia
- C. Iron deficiency anemia
- D. Hypersplenism
- E. Systemic lupus erythematosus

Answer: C* Iron deficiency anemia

***) All of the following are causes of pancytopenia, except:

- A. Hereditary spherocytosis

- B. Aplastic anemia
- C. Megaloblastic anemia
- D. Hypersplenism
- E. Myelofibrosis

Answer: A* Hereditary spherocytosis

8. Neutrophilia.

***) All of the following are causes of neutrophil leucocytosis, except:

- A. Bacterial infection
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Viral infection
- D. Leukemia
- E. Leukemoid reaction

Answer: C* Viral infection

***) Leucocytosis may occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Bacterial infection
- D. Burns
- E. Infancy

Answer: E* Infancy

9. Neutropenia.

***) All of the following are causes of neutropenia, except:

- A. Viral infections
- B. Felty's syndrome
- C. Typhoid fever
- D. Myocardial infarction
- E. Congenital

Answer: D* Myocardial infarction

***) Which of the following is not a recognized cause of neutropenia:

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Corticosteroids
- C. Cytotoxic drugs
- D. Typhoid fever
- E. Felty's syndrome

Answer: B* Corticosteroids

***) Neutropenia is least likely to be caused by one of the following:

- A. Cytotoxic therapy
- B. Bone marrow transplant
- C. Radiotherapy
- D. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- E. Splenic enlargement

Answer: D* Diabetic ketoacidosis

10. Eosinophilia.

***) Which of the following would be least likely to be associated with eosinophilia: Q2012

- A. Asthma
- B. Contact dermatitis
- C. Parasitic infection
- D. Mycobacterial infection
- E. Prednisone administration

Answer: E* Prednisone administration

***) Which of the following would be least likely to be associated with eosinophilia:

- A. Toxoplasmosis
- B. Hypoadrenocorticism
- C. Loeffler's endocarditis
- D. Allergic vasculitis
- E. Myxedema

Answer: E* Myxedema

III. Microcytic Anemia.

1. Microcytic Anemia.

***) Which of the following may be a cause of microcytosis:

- A. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
- B. Folic acid deficiency
- C. Beta-thalassemia
- D. Reticulocytosis
- E. Aplastic anemia

Answer: C* Beta-thalassemia

***) Which of the following would be most likely to be a cause of hypochromic microcytic anemia:

- A. Thalassemia
- B. Immune hemolytic anemia
- C. Methotrexate therapy
- D. Obstructive jaundice
- E. Phenytoin therapy

Answer: A* Thalassemia

***) Microcytic anemia can be caused by all of the following, except:

- A. Iron deficiency
- B. Anemia of chronic disease
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Sideroblastic anemia
- E. Folate deficiency

Answer: E* Folate deficiency

***) Microcytic hypochromic anemia is associated with all except:

- A. Thalassemia
- B. Iron deficiency anemia
- C. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
- D. Chronic infection
- E. Lead poisoning

Answer: C* Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

***) Microcytic hypochromic blood picture is seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. Lead poisoning
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Sideroblastic anemia
- E. Sickle cell anemia

Answer: E* Sickle cell anemia

2. Iron Metabolism.

***) All of the following increase iron absorption in the small intestine, except:

- A. Increased acidity
- B. When iron is complemented with lactose
- C. Ascorbic acid
- D. Tea drinking
- E. Iron of animal source

Answer: D* Tea drinking

***) All of the following about iron are true, except:

- A. Ferrous iron absorbed better than ferric
- B. Iron absorption takes place in the terminal ileum
- C. The average daily iron intake is 10-20 mg
- D. Alcohol increases iron absorption
- E. Iron deficiency is the commonest anemia

Answer: B* Iron absorption takes place in the terminal ileum

3. Iron Deficiency Anemia.

***) All of the following about iron deficiency anemia are true, except:

- A. Is the commonest type of anemia in Jordan
- B. May occur during pregnancy
- C. Stomatitis may occur
- D. Treatment of choice is intravenous iron
- E. Causes microcytosis with hypochromia

Answer: D* Treatment of choice is intravenous iron

***) In iron deficiency anemia which of the following is true:

- A. Serum binding capacity is decreased
- B. Marrow iron stores are normal
- C. Sideroblasts in the marrow are increased
- D. Serum iron concentration is decreased
- E. Tear drop cells on blood film

Answer: D* Serum iron concentration is decreased

***) In a patient with anemia all of the following might suggest the presence of iron deficiency anemia, except:

- A. Microcytosis
- B. Koilonychia
- C. Peripheral neuropathy
- D. High iron binding capacity
- E. Low serum ferritin

Answer: C* Peripheral neuropathy

***) The appropriate treatment of iron deficient anemia is:

- A. Just encourage red meat in the diet
- B. Iron and vitamins must be supplemented
- C. Elemental iron is mandatory at a dose of 4-6 mg/kg/day orally
- D. Blood transfusion to supply RBSs as well as iron
- E. Injectable iron

Answer: C* Elemental iron is mandatory at a dose of 4-6 mg/kg/day orally

IV. Normocytic Anemia.

1. Aplastic Anemia.

***) All of the following are causes of aplastic anemia, except:

- A. Fanconi's anemia
- B. Benzene
- C. Insecticides
- D. Viral hepatitis
- E. Meningitis

Answer: E* Meningitis

***) Aplastic anemia may occur following the administration of which of the following:

- A. Penicillin
- B. Prednisolone
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Chloramphenicol
- E. Erythromycin

Answer: D* Chloramphenicol

V. Hemolytic Anemia.

1. Hemolytic Anemia.

***) Hemolysis may occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Hereditary spherocytosis
- B. Aplastic anemia
- C. Thalassemia
- D. Sickle cell anemia
- E. Glucose-6-phosphate deficiency

Answer: B* Aplastic anemia

***) All of the following are hemolytic anemias, except:

- A. Hereditary spherocytosis
- B. Hereditary elliptocytosis
- C. G-6-PD deficiency
- D. Sickle cell anemia
- E. Aplastic anemia

Answer: E* Aplastic anemia

***) The presence of hemolysis is indicated by all of the following clinical manifestations, except:

- A. Present or reduced serum haptoglobin
- B. Increased number of reticulocytes
- C. Elevated serum lactate dehydrogenase
- D. Microcytic red blood cell indices
- E. Shortened red blood cell survival

Answer: D* Microcytic red blood cell indices

***) The hemolytic anemia is associated with the following, except:

- A. Increased indirect bilirubin
- B. Decreased haptoglobin
- C. Increased reticulocytes count
- D. Decreased free hemoglobin
- E. Increased PCV

Answer: D* Decreased free hemoglobin

***) The following are characteristic of hemolytic type of jaundice, except:

- A. Increased serum unconjugated bilirubin ✓
- B. Bilirubin does not appear in the urine ✓
- C. Abnormal liver function tests ✓
- D. Increased urinary urobilinogen ✓
- E. Anemia ✓

Answer: C* Abnormal liver function tests

2. Thalassemia.

***) All of the following are features of thalassemia, except: Q2012

- A. Bone marrow hyperplasia
- B. Hair on end appearance
- C. Hypochromic microcytic RBCs ✓
- D. Increased osmotic fragility
- E. Splenomegaly

Answer: D* Increased osmotic fragility

***) All of the following are acquired anemia, except:

- A. Iron-deficiency anemia
- B. Megaloblastic anemia
- C. Aplastic anemia
- D. Thalassemia
- E. Auto-immune hemolytic anemia

Answer: D* Thalassemia

***) One of the following is not true of Beta-thalassemia trait (minor):

- A. Mild anemia is usually present
- B. Spleen is usually palpable
- C. Peripheral smear is usually abnormal
- D. Mean corpuscular volume is usually low
- E. Hemoglobin A2 is usually elevated

Answer: B* Spleen is usually palpable

***) Beta-thalassemia (major) usually manifests at the age of:

- A. Newborn period
- B. 4 months
- C. 8 months
- D. 12 months
- E. 24 months

Answer: C* 8 months

***) Concerning Thalassemia major, all the following are true, except:

- A. Hemolytic anemia resulting from imbalance of alpha and beta globin chains
- B. Patient becomes symptomatic in the second 6 months
- C. Facial deformities are present from expansion of the bone marrow
- D. Splenomegaly is present after 2 years from presentation
- E. Hypochromic microcytic anemia

Answer: D* Splenomegaly is present after 2 years from presentation

***) All of the following are features of Beta-thalassemia major, except:

- A. Skull X-ray show "hair on end" appearance
- B. Blood film shows hypochromic and microcytic picture
- C. It is usually asymptomatic
- D. Hepatosplenomegaly is a feature
- E. It is inherited disease

Answer: C* It is usually asymptomatic

***) In the treatment of thalassemia syndromes which of the following is true:

- A. Splenectomy is contraindicated in thalassemia major
- B. Transfusion is unnecessary if the hemoglobin remains above 10 g/dl
- C. Small iron supplements are beneficial even in the absence of iron deficiency anemia

- D. The level of fetal hemoglobin is 2-5% during the first year of life
- E. Immunization with pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine is not recommended

Answer: B* Transfusion is unnecessary if the hemoglobin remains above 10 g/dl

3. Sickle Cell Disease.

***) All of the following about sickle cell anemia are true, except:

- A. More common in black
- B. Increased incidence of salmonella osteomyelitis
- C. Predisposes to auto-splenectomy
- D. More susceptible to falciparum malaria
- E. Sickle cell tract are usually asymptomatic

Answer: D* More susceptible to falciparum malaria

***) The following features may be found in an adult with sickle cell anemia, except:

- A. Aseptic necrosis of bone
- B. Massive splenomegaly
- C. Chronic leg ulcers
- D. Hematuria
- E. Impaired ability to concentrate urine

Answer: B* Massive splenomegaly

***) All can be associated with Sickle Cell Anemia, except:

- A. Vaso-occlusive crisis
- B. Infection
- C. Bleeding disease
- D. Organ damage
- E. Chest Syndrome

Answer: C* Bleeding disease

4. G6PD Deficiency.

***) All the following are oxidant stress which can cause hemolysis in patient with

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency, except:

- A. Infection
- B. Sulfa drugs
- C. Vit E
- D. Fava beans
- E. Nitrofurantoin

Answer: C* Vit E

***) Favism is a hemolytic anemia caused by deficiency of:

- A. Pyruvate kinase
- B. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
- C. Al-antitrypsin
- D. Alanine aminotransferase
- E. Acid phosphatase

Answer: B* Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase

VI. Macrocytic Anemia.

1. Vitamin B₁₂ Deficiency.

***) All of the following are features of pernicious anemia, except:

- A. Usually over 30 years, with blue eyes
- B. Microcytic and hypochromic anemia
- C. Subacute combined degeneration of the cord can occur
- D. Dementia is a feature
- E. Optic atrophy can occur

Answer: B* Microcytic and hypochromic anemia

***) All of the following about pernicious anemia are true, except:

- A. Is a disease of elderly
- B. Weight loss is a common feature
- C. Subacute combined degeneration can occur
- D. Gastric atrophy with achlorhydria
- E. Treatment should be continued for two years

Answer: E* Treatment should be continued for two years

***) All of the following are causes of macrocytic anemia, except: Q2012

- A. Vit B₁₂ deficiency
- B. Folate deficiency
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Hyperthyroidism
- E. Chronic liver disease

Answer: D* Hyperthyroidism

***) A macrocytic peripheral blood smear may be seen in any of the following, except:

- A. Alcoholism
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Celiac disease
- D. Folate deficiency
- E. Iron deficiency

Answer: E* Iron deficiency

***) All of the following are causes of macrocytic anemia, except:

- A. Vit B₁₂ deficiency
- B. Chronic liver disease
- C. Sickle cell anemia
- D. Hypothyroidism
- E. Folate deficiency

Answer: C* Sickle cell anemia

***) All of the following are causes of macrocytosis (large red cells), except:

- A. Alcoholism
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Chronic renal failure
- D. Sideroblastic anemia
- E. Hemolysis

Answer: D* Sideroblastic anemia

***) All about vitamin B₁₂ are true, except:

- A. It is a cobalt containing substance

- B. Deficiency causes large primitive red cell precursors to appear in the peripheral blood
- C. It is mainly absorbed in terminal ileum
- D. It is bound firmly to intrinsic factor prior to absorption
- E. It presents in high amount of vegetables

Answer: E* It presents in high amount of vegetables

2. Folate Deficiency.

***) Megaloblastic anemia secondary to folate deficiency is best corrected by administering folate:

- A. Intravenously 10 mg daily
- B. Intramuscularly 1 gm daily
- C. Orally 5 mg daily
- D. Subcutaneously 100 mg monthly
- E. In combination with ascorbic acid

Answer: C* Orally 5 mg daily

***) Which of the following statements about megaloblastic anemia is not true:

- A. Serum folic acid and vitamin B₁₂ may be normal
- B. Manifestation may appear in the first year of life
- C. White blood cells and platelets are normal
- D. Occasionally treatment is required for life
- E. In Jordan goat's milk may be a factor in its etiology

Answer: A* Serum folic acid and vitamin B₁₂ may be normal

VII. Hemostasis.

1. Hemostasis.

***) A boy bleeding a lot after circumcision may have any of the following, except:

- A. Factor XIII deficiency

- B. Factor XII deficiency
- C. Factor XI deficiency
- D. Factor X deficiency
- E. Factor IX deficiency

Answer: B* Factor XII deficiency

***) In vascular injury the immediate response that produce hemostasis is:

- A. Platelet adherence at the injury site
- B. Vasoconstriction
- C. Liberation of serotonin
- D. Thrombus formation
- E. Platelet plug formation

Answer: B* Vasoconstriction

2. Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia.

***) Anticoagulant effect of heparin is based on: Q2012

- A. Alteration of thrombin levels
- B. Potentiation of antithrombin III
- C. Activation of plasmin into plasminogen
- D. Inactivation of ionized calcium
- E. Reduction of available factor VII

Answer: B* Potentiation of antithrombin III

***) With anti-coagulant (heparin) therapy the antidote treatment of choice is: Q2012

- A. Calcium gluconate
- B. Protamine sulfate
- C. Potassium chloride
- D. Vitamin K
- E. Cetrovorum factor

Answer: B* Protamine sulfate

***) The most useful test in monitoring heparin therapy is:

- A. Bleeding time
- B. Prothrombin time
- C. Platelet aggregation
- D. Clot retraction
- E. Partial thromboplastin time (PTT)

Answer: E* Partial thromboplastin time (PTT)

***) Important uses of acetylsalicylic acid include all of the following, except:

- A. Acute rheumatic fever
- B. Antipyretic
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Transient ischemic attacks
- E. Mild migraine headache

Answer: C* Thrombocytopenia

***) Which of the following drugs should not be given together:

- A. Streptomycin and INH
- B. Penicillin and gentamycin
- C. Warfarin and aspirin
- D. Glycosides and metformin
- E. Vitamin B₁₂ and folic acid

Answer: C* Warfarin and aspirin

***) Contraindications to the use of streptokinase therapy include all of the following, except:

- A. Bleeding peptic ulcer
- B. Infective endocarditis
- C. Surgery to eye
- D. Cor pulmonale
- E. Severe hepatic insufficiency

Answer: D* Cor pulmonale

3. Vitamin K Deficiency.

***) The most frequent and clinically important vitamin deficiency developing in patients with cholestatic liver disease is which of the following:

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin B₁₂
- D. Vitamin B₁
- E. Vitamin K

Answer: E* Vitamin K

***) Vitamin K dependent coagulation factors may include all the following, except:

- A. Factor 2
- B. Factor 7
- C. Factor 9
- D. Factor 11
- E. Factor 10

Answer: D* Factor 11

4. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation.

***) All of the following can cause disseminated intravascular coagulation, except:

- A. Gram negative septicemia
- B. Von Willebrand's disease
- C. Falciparum malaria
- D. Snake bites
- E. Surgery

Answer: B* Von Willebrand's disease

VIII. Neoplasms.

1. Polycythemia Rubra Vera.

***) Polycythemia Rubra Vera is associated with all of the following, except:

- A. Raised ESR
- B. Pruritus
- C. Hemorrhage
- D. Hyperuricemia
- E. Thrombosis

Answer: A* Raised ESR

2. Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia.

***) Concerning acute lymphocytic leukemia all of the following are true, except:

- A. Most patients will have anemia
- B. Most patients will have thrombocytopenia
- C. Spleen is generally not enlarged
- D. Leukemic lymphocytes in blood smear are present
- E. Bone marrow is essential for the diagnosis

Answer: C* Spleen is generally not enlarged

3. Lymphoma.

***) Which of the following tumors has a strong association with a viral infection:

- A. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- B. Acute myelogenous leukemia
- C. Histiocytosis
- D. Burkitt's lymphoma
- E. Hodgkin's disease

Answer: D* Burkitt's lymphoma

4. Hodgkin Lymphoma.

***) Concerning Hodgkin's lymphoma all of the following are correct, except:

- A. It occurs in both males and females but more in males
- B. It occurs in children and old ages
- C. Histologically it is multi-cellular infiltration with a characteristic giant cells
- D. It starts usually in extra-nodal tissues
- E. Radiotherapy forms the main line of treatment in early stages

Answer: D* It starts usually in extra-nodal tissues

***) All the following are histological subtype of Hodgkin's lymphoma except:

- A. Lymphocyte predominant
- B. Lymphocyte depleted
- C. Mixed cellularity
- D. Nodular sclerosis
- E. Leukemic lymphocytic predominant

Answer: E* Leukemic lymphocytic predominant

5. Multiple Myeloma.

***) The following are features of multiple myeloma, except: Q2012

- A. Renal failure
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Lytic bone lesions
- D. Anemia
- E. M-band on protein electrophoresis

Answer: B* Hypocalcemia

***) All of the following about multiple myeloma is correct, except:

- A. It is a disease of elderly
- B. Backache is a common symptom
- C. Renal failure can occur
- D. The ESR is usually slightly elevated
- E. Bence-Jones protein is present in urine

Answer: D* The ESR is usually slightly elevated

***) All of the following about multiple myeloma are true, except:

- A. Backache
- B. Recurrent infections
- C. May cause hypercalcemia
- D. Presence of Bence-Jones protein in urine
- E. High alkaline phosphatase

Answer: E* High alkaline phosphatase

***) The following are features of multiple myeloma, except:

- A. Bone pain
- B. Hypercalcemia
- C. Renal failure
- D. Bleeding tendency
- E. Polycythemia

Answer: E* Polycythemia

IX. Blood Products and Transfusions.

1. Blood Products.

***) Plasma from group-A blood will agglutinate:

- A. Only group AB blood
- B. Only group B blood
- C. Group B blood and group AB blood
- D. Group AB blood, and group O blood
- E. Group B blood and group O blood

Answer: C* Group B blood and group AB blood

2. Platelets.

***) The most helpful and reliable bedside platelet function is:

- A. Platelet adhesiveness
- B. Bleeding time
- C. Clot retraction
- D. Platelet size
- E. Clotting time

Answer: B* Bleeding time

3. Coagulation Factors.

***) To stop bleeding in hemophilic baby you have to give:

- A. Fibrinogen
- B. Albumin
- C. Fresh frozen plasma
- D. Cryoprecipitate
- E. Platelet rich plasma

Answer: D* Cryoprecipitate

***) The liver is the sole site of synthesis of all of the following coagulation factors, except:

- A. Factor II
- B. Factor V
- C. Factor VII
- D. Factor IX

E. Factor IV

Answer: E* Factor IV

***) Stored blood is deficient in:

- A. Factor 2
- B. Factor 7
- C. Factor 8
- D. Factor 9
- E. Factor 10

Answer: C* Factor 8

4. Blood Transfusion.

***) All of the following are complications of blood transfusion, except: Q2012

- A. Hypothermia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Thrombocytopenia
- E. Thromboembolism

Answer: E* Thromboembolism

***) All of the following are complications of blood transfusion, except:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Hemolytic reactions
- C. Anaphylactic reactions
- D. Hepatitis C
- E. HIV infection

Answer: A* Hypercalcemia

***) In massive blood transfusion, all the following are complication except:

- A. Acute congestive heart failure
- B. Transmission of infection
- C. Transfusion reaction
- D. Hypercalcemia
- E. Hyperkalemia

Answer: D* Hypercalcemia

***) All of the following are potential risks of massive blood transfusion, except:

- A. Acidosis
- B. Impaired hemostasis
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. Citrate toxicity
- E. Impaired oxygen delivery

Answer: C* Hypokalemia

***) All the following are possible complications of blood transfusion except:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Congestive cardiac failure
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Incompatibility
- E. Non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema

Answer: A* Hypercalcemia

***) The most fatal complication of blood transfusion is:

- A. Allergic reactions
- B. Anaphylactic reaction
- C. Human error
- D. Bacterial contamination
- E. Pyrogenic reaction

Answer: C* Human error

***) All the following diseases are transmitted through blood transfusion except:

- A. Syphilis
- B. Helicobacter Pylori
- C. Malaria
- D. Hepatitis B and C
- E. Epstein-Bar virus

Answer: B* Helicobacter Pylori

X. Immunosuppressive Drugs.

1. Steroids.

***) Prolonged use of corticosteroids may cause the following, except: Q2012

- A. Proximal myopathy
- B. Metabolic alkalosis
- C. Avascular necrosis of the head femur
- D. Thrombocytopenia
- E. Leukocytosis

Answer: D* Thrombocytopenia

***) The following complicate steroid therapy, except:

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Osteoporosis
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Skin atrophy
- E. Weight gain

Answer: C* Hyperkalemia

***) All of the following are side effects of steroids, except:

- A. Cataract
- B. Retardation of growth in children
- C. Increased incidence of vascular thrombosis
- D. Hyperglycemia
- E. Osteoporosis

Answer: C* Increased incidence of vascular thrombosis

***) All of the following are side effects of corticosteroids, except:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Peptic ulcer disease
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Osteoporosis
- E. Acne

Answer: C* Hyperkalemia

***) All of the following are side effects of long term steroid therapy, except:

- A. Osteoporosis
- B. Hypertension
- C. Hematuria
- D. Diabetes mellitus

- E. Delayed healing of wounds

Answer: C* Hematuria

***) Prolonged use of corticosteroids may cause the following, except:

- A. Adrenocortical suppression
- B. Skin malignancy
- C. A papulopustular facial rash
- D. Purpura
- E. Cutaneous striae

Answer: B* Skin malignancy

***) Corticosteroids could be used in the treatment of all the following, except:

- A. Acute leukemia
- B. Nephrotic syndrome
- C. Sydenham's chorea
- D. Rheumatoid iridocyclitis
- E. Addison's disease

Answer: C* Sydenham's chorea

• Infectious Diseases OXF.

I. Common Presentations.

1. Pruritus.

***) All of the following are cause of pruritus, except:

- A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
- B. Pheochromocytoma
- C. Uremia
- D. Prurigo nodularis
- E. Pregnancy

Answer: B* Pheochromocytoma

***) All of the following are cause of pruritus, except:

- A. Multiple sclerosis
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Acromegaly
- D. Chronic renal failure
- E. Obstructive jaundice

Answer: C* Acromegaly

***) All of the following are cause of pruritus, except:

- A. Scabies
- B. Hodgkin's disease
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Polycythemia rubra vera
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis

Answer: E* Rheumatoid arthritis

2. Rigors.

***) Rigors are typical features of all of the following, except:

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Primary pulmonary tuberculosis
- C. Malaria
- D. Acute pyelonephritis
- E. Acute cholangitis

Answer: B* Primary pulmonary tuberculosis

***) Rigors are feature of all of the following, except:

- A. Ascending cholangitis
- B. Falciparum malaria
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Typhoid fever
- E. Rubella

Answer: E* Rubella

II. DRUGS.

1. Common Drugs.

***) One of the following is bacteriostatic antibiotic: Q2012

- A. Penicillin
- B. Aminoglycosides
- C. Erythromycin
- D. Imipenem
- E. Aztreonam

Answer: C* Erythromycin

***) Which of the following antibiotics is the best treatment for pseudomembranous colitis:

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Flucloxacillin
- C. Gentamycin
- D. Vancomycin
- E. Cefuroxime

Answer: D* Vancomycin

***) One of the following is active against pseudomonas infection:

- A. Penicillin G
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Tetracycline
- D. Cefepime
- E. Cephalothin

Answer: D* Cefepime

***) Infections with Giardia lamblia are best treated with:

- A. Tetracycline
- B. Salazopyrin
- C. Gentamycin
- D. Amphotericin B
- E. Metronidazole

Answer: E* Metronidazole

***) The drug of choice for a child with pneumococcal pneumonia is:

- A. Penicillin
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Chloramphenicol

- D. Sulfa drugs
- E. Erythromycin

Answer: A* Penicillin

***) Each of the following penicillins is penicillinase resistant, except:

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Oxacillin
- C. Nafcillin
- D. Dicloxacillin
- E. Cloxacillin

Answer: A* Ampicillin

***) The following antimicrobial drugs are effective against staphylococci, except:

- A. Teicoplanin
- B. Metronidazole
- C. Imipenem
- D. Cephalexin
- E. Cloxacillin

Answer: B* Metronidazole

***) All of the following are antiviral drugs, except:

- A. Acyclovir
- B. Vidarabine
- C. Amphotericin B
- D. Ganciclovir
- E. Interferon

Answer: C* Amphotericin B

***) All of the following are antiviral drugs, except:

- A. Acyclovir
- B. Zidovudine
- C. Vidarabine
- D. Interferon
- E. Griseofulvin

Answer: E* Griseofulvin

III. Specific Infections.

1. Gastroenteritis.

***) One of the following is the most common cause of diarrhea: Q2012

- A. Bacterial
- B. Fungal
- C. Viral
- D. Parasitic
- E. None of above

Answer: A* Bacterial

***) The following is correct about food poisoning, except:

- A. Salmonella food poisoning is common
- B. Incubation period of salmonella food poisoning is 12-48 hours
- C. Incubation period of staphylococcal food poisoning is 1-8 hours
- D. Amanita poisoning is a type of mushroom poisoning
- E. Clostridium tetani can cause food poisoning

Answer: E* Clostridium tetani can cause food poisoning

***) All of the following can cause food poisoning by causing gastrointestinal tract infection, except:

- A. Salmonella
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Staphylococcus
- D. Vibrio parahaemolyticus
- E. Fungus

Answer: B* Streptococcus

***) Which of the following organism is not a cause of invasive diarrhea:

- A. Salmonella
- B. Giardia
- C. Campylobacter
- D. Shigella
- E. Amebiasis

Answer: B* Giardia

***) All of the following can cause food poisoning by producing toxin, except:

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Clostridium perfringens
- C. Clostridium botulinum
- D. Salmonella
- E. Bacillus cereus

Answer: D* Salmonella

***) The incubation period of a food poisoning by chemical poisons is usually:

- A. Less than 1 hour
- B. 8 hours
- C. 12 hours
- D. 18 hours
- E. More than 18 hours

Answer: A* Less than 1 hour

***) Which one of the following is usually not a feature of staphylococcal food poisoning:

- A. Abdominal cramps
- B. Fever
- C. Hypotension
- D. Vomiting
- E. Diarrhea

Answer: B* Fever

***) The characteristic incubation period for staphylococcus aureus food poisoning is:

- A. 1 to 6 hrs
- B. 8 to 24 hrs
- C. 1 to 4 days
- D. 6 to 15 days
- E. 15 to 21 days

Answer: A* 1 to 6 hrs

***) Regarding staphylococcal food poisoning all of the following statements are true, except:

- A. Contaminated meats and confectionery constitute the most outbreak
- B. Vomiting and severe abdominal cramps are prominent symptoms
- C. The acute symptoms usually subside within 12 hours
- D. Central nervous system manifestations are usually present
- E. Majority of patients require no specific treatment

Answer: D* Central nervous system manifestations are usually present

***) Staphylococcal food poisoning is characterized by all of the following, except:

- A. Short incubation period
- B. It is a common source-type of epidemic
- C. Fever is a common symptom of the disease
- D. Symptoms are usually of short duration
- E. The diseases is usually brief and only requires rest and sedation

Answer: C* Fever is a common symptom of the disease

***) Salmonella can reach the food from one of the following:

- A. Animal excreta at time of slaughter
- B. From human excreta
- C. Raw to cooked food by hand, surfaces and utensils in kitchen
- D. Water polluted by sewage
- E. All of above

Answer: E* All of above

***) The incubation period of a food born salmonella outbreak is:

- A. 30-60 minutes
- B. 4 hours
- C. 1 day
- D. 4 days
- E. 30 days

Answer: C* 1 day

***) A child complaining of bloody diarrhea, vomiting and abdominal pain 20 hours after eating a chicken mostly likely has:

- A. Staphylococcal food poisoning
- B. Botulism
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Salmonella food poisoning
- E. Meckel's diverticulitis

Answer: D* Salmonella food poisoning

***) Which of the following organisms are used for routine testing of water:

- A. Typhoid
- B. Salmonella
- C. Coliform
- D. Streptococci
- E. Staphylococci

Answer: C* Coliform

2. Malaria.

***) Which of the following drugs is useful for Plasmodium falciparum malaria chemoprophylaxis:

- A. Emetine hydrochloride
- B. Trimetoprim
- C. Chloroquine
- D. Metronidazole
- E. Rifampicin

Answer: C* Chloroquine

3. Tuberculosis (TB).

***) All of the following statements regarding tuberculosis are true, except:

- A. The risk of developing TB disease is greatest within the first year following infection
- B. Most cases of tuberculosis occur as a result of primary infection

- C. Isoniazid chemoprophylaxis may be given to selected high risk patients over 35 years of age
- D. Incidence of the disease among elderly is higher than that of middle aged
- E. Most cases of tuberculosis can be successfully treated with antituberculous drugs

Answer: B* Most cases of tuberculosis occur as a result of primary infection

***) One of the following is a chronic specific inflammation:

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. AIDS
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Viral hepatitis
- E. Fibroadenosis

Answer: C* Tuberculosis

***) One of the following is etiological agent of Pott's disease:

- A. Actinomyces israelii
- B. Haemophilus influenza
- C. Treponema pallidum
- D. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- E. Coccidioides immitis

Answer: D* Mycobacterium tuberculosis

***) The mode of transmission of tuberculosis is mostly:

- A. Droplet
- B. Airborne
- C. Common vehicle
- D. Contaminated hands
- E. Sexual

Answer: B* Airborne

***) Mycobacterium tuberculosis is characteristically transmitted by one individual to another by:

- A. Airborne transmission

- B. Contact with blood products
- C. Food contamination
- D. Contaminated water supply
- E. Insect vector

Answer: A* Airborne transmission

***) Only one of the following is a site of primary TB:

- A. Bone
- B. Testis
- C. Kidney
- D. Tonsil
- E. Stomach

Answer: D* Tonsil

***) All of the following may be sites of primary TB, except:

- A. Skin
- B. Bone
- C. Lung
- D. Ileum
- E. Tonsil

Answer: B* Bone

***) A positive tuberculin test (PPD) is considered when the induration diameter is:

- A. 3millimeter
- B. 5millimeter
- C. 7millimeter
- D. 9millimeter
- E. 10millimeter and more

Answer: E* 10millimeter and more

***) The least amount of reaction which would be considered a definite positive reaction to PPD in children is:

- A. Any reaction
- B. Over 5mm erythema
- C. Over 5mm induration
- D. Over 10mm erythema
- E. Over 10mm induration

Answer: E* Over 10mm induration

***) All the following are anti tuberculosis drugs except:

- A. Isoniazid
- B. Rifampicin
- C. Methimazole
- D. Pyrazinamide
- E. Ethambutol

Answer: C* Methimazole

***) All of the following are anti-tuberculous drugs, except:

- A. Streptomycin
- B. Ethambutol
- C. Kanamycin
- D. Rifampicin
- E. Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (INH)

Answer: C* Kanamycin

***) All of the following are anti-tuberculous drugs, except:

- A. Rifampicin
- B. Isoniazid
- C. Co-trimoxazole
- D. Pyrazinamide
- E. Ethambutol

Answer: C* Co-trimoxazole

***) Contacts with a patient having TB who recently changed from negative to positive for PPD test should receive:

- A. INH
- B. Rifampicin
- C. INH + Rifampicin
- D. Streptomycin
- E. INH + Rifampicin + Ethambutol

Answer: A* INH

***) One of the following anti-tuberculous treatments causes optic neuritis:

- A. Pyrazinamide

- B. INH
- C. Rifampicin
- D. Streptomycin
- E. Ethambutol

Answer: E* Ethambutol

4. Herpes Virus Infections.

***) Herpes Zoster occurs after infected with: Q2012

- A. Smallpox
- B. Chickenpox
- C. Measles
- D. Mumps
- E. Rubella

Answer: B* Chickenpox

5. Infectious Mononucleosis.

***) All of the following are true about infectious mononucleosis, except:

- A. Caused by Epstein-Barr herpes virus
- B. Myocarditis may occur
- C. Splenic rupture is a recognized complication
- D. Liver function tests are usually normal
- E. Blood smear shows atypical large lymphocytes and lymphocytosis

Answer: D* Liver function tests are usually normal

***) All of the following about infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever) is correct, except:

- A. Sore throat
- B. Cervical lymphadenopathy
- C. Ampicillin is a drug of choice
- D. Splenomegaly
- E. Mild hepatitis is common

Answer: C* Ampicillin is a drug of choice

6. Toxoplasma.

***) Acquisition (transmission) of Toxoplasma occurs in all of the following situations, except:

- A. Contact with an acutely infected adult
- B. Contact with cat feces of an infected cat
- C. Ingestion of inadequately cooked meat of an infected cow
- D. Blood transfusion from an acutely infected person
- E. Transplacentally to the fetus from an acutely infected mother

Answer: A* Contact with an acutely infected adult

***) All of the following diseases may be transmitted by milk, except:

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Staphylococcus food poisoning
- D. Q fever
- E. Toxoplasmosis

Answer: E* Toxoplasmosis

7. Viral Hepatitis.

***) All of the following about hepatitis infection are false, except: Q2012

- A. Hepatitis B is transmitted by feco-oral route
- B. Vaccination is available for hepatitis C
- C. Incubation period for hepatitis A is 14-21 days
- D. Hepatitis D is a DNA virus
- E. Interferon treatment is required for hepatitis E

Answer: C* Incubation period for hepatitis A is 14-21 days

***) In hepatocellular carcinoma, all the following are true except: Q2012

- A. It can be caused by hepatitis A
- B. It may lead to cirrhosis
- C. It leads to increased alpha feto protein
- D. It may cause fever

E. It can be associated with polycythemia

Answer: A* It can be caused by hepatitis A

***) All the following are DNA viruses except: Q2012

- A. Rubella virus
- B. Herpes simplex virus
- C. Hepatitis B
- D. Adenovirus
- E. Epstein-Bar virus

Answer: C* Hepatitis B

***) All of the following about hepatitis B vaccination are false, except: Q2012

- A. Hepatitis B vaccine is given in 2 doses
- B. Vaccine is protective for maximum 10 years after administration
- C. Vaccine is safe in immune-compromised persons
- D. Vaccine offers also partial protection against hepatitis C infection
- E. Vaccine should not be used in children younger than 10 years of age

Answer: C* Vaccine is safe in immune-compromised persons

***) The incubation period of infectious hepatitis is:

- A. 3 days
- B. 5 days
- C. 7 days
- D. 10 days
- E. Over 15 days

Answer: E* Over 15 days

***) Patients with hepatitis A are most infectious:

- A. Infectious during the rise of bilirubin
- B. Infectious during the rise of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) serum level
- C. Infectious two weeks after jaundice subsides

D. Infectious when both bilirubin and AST are elevated

E. Infectious before the appearance of jaundice

Answer: E* Infectious before the appearance of jaundice

***) In hepatitis A infection all of the following are true, except:

- A. Transmitted by feco-oral route
- B. Cause marked elevation on the liver enzymes
- C. Chronic active hepatitis is a recognized complication
- D. The disease gives long life immunity
- E. Infectivity is high before the appearance of jaundice

Answer: C* Chronic active hepatitis is a recognized complication

***) Regarding hepatitis A all are true, except:

- A. The vaccine is available after the age of one year
- B. It is more severe in children than in adults
- C. In small children most cases are anicteric
- D. May present an anicteric in some cases less than 5 years of age
- E. No specific treatment needed in most cases (prognosis is usually good)

Answer: B* It is more severe in children than in adults

***) Chronic carrier is an important source of spread of all of the following, except:

- A. Amoebic dysentery
- B. Typhoid
- C. Bacillary dysentery
- D. Cholera
- E. Infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A)

Answer: E* Infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A)

***) All of the following about hepatitis B infection are true, except:

- A. May be transmitted sexually
- B. Can cause chronic active hepatitis
- C. Hepatoma is recognized complication
- D. Vaccination is available
- E. Caused by RNA virus

Answer: E* Caused by RNA virus

***) In Hepatitis B, one is false:

- A. Caused by RNA virus
- B. Produces chronic hepatitis in 5-10% of cases
- C. Infection has longer incubation period than hepatitis A
- D. Is sexually transmitted
- E. Infection can be prevented by the use of vaccine

Answer: A* Caused by RNA virus

***) All of the following about hepatitis B infection are true, except:

- A. May be transmitted sexually
- B. Can cause chronic active hepatitis
- C. Hepatoma is recognized complication
- D. Vaccination is available
- E. Recovery is invariable

Answer: E* Recovery is invariable

***) Regarding Viral hepatitis all are true except:

- A. Hepatitis A is the commonest
- B. All viruses are RNA except hepatitis B is DNA
- C. Hepatitis A and E don't produce chronic illness
- D. Transmission is similar in all types
- E. Hepatitis C is responsible for most chronic cases

Answer: D* Transmission is similar in all types

***) The greatest risk for infection transmitted by blood transfusion is present in one of the following:

- A. Syphilis
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. Hepatitis C
- D. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- E. Urinary tract infection

Answer: C* Hepatitis C

***) All of the following are the causes of chronic hepatitis, except:

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Methyldopa
- D. Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency
- E. Ulcerative colitis

Answer: E* Ulcerative colitis

8. AIDS.

***) All of the following about acute HIV infection are true, except: Q2012

- A. It is associated with a very high viral load
- B. It occurs in at least 70% of HIV infection
- C. Patients have low infectiousness in this stage
- D. Maculopapular rash can occur in the upper trunk
- E. It is diagnosed by viral PCR

Answer: C* Patients have low infectiousness in this stage

***) All of the following about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are true, except:

- A. It is transmitted by sexual contact
- B. It can be transmitted by blood transfusion
- C. The incubation period varying from one year to ten years

- D. Kaposi's sarcoma can occur
- E. Vaccine is available

Answer: E* Vaccine is available

***) All of the following about AIDS are true, except:

- A. Can be transmitted from mother to fetus
- B. Is caused by retrovirus
- C. Causes dementia
- D. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia is a recognized complication
- E. T4/T8 ratio is high

Answer: E* T4/T8 ratio is high

***) All of the following about AIDS are true, except:

- A. May be transmitted through kidney transplantation
- B. CD4 count is normal or raised
- C. Carriers are infectious
- D. Affects mainly the helper T-cells (T4)
- E. Affect the central nervous system

Answer: B* CD4 count is normal or raised

9. Candida albicans.

***) All of the following about candidiasis are true, except:

- A. It is more common in diabetes
- B. It may complicate treatment with antibiotics
- C. It may cause vaginitis
- D. It is usually accompanied by systemic upset
- E. It may be seen in immune compromised patients

Answer: D* It is usually accompanied by systemic upset

***) Candidiasis may complicate all of the following, except:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Hodgkin's disease

- C. Antibiotic therapy
- D. AIDS
- E. Thyrotoxicosis

Answer: E* Thyrotoxicosis

***) All of the following conditions predispose to Candida infection, except:

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Hypoparathyroidism
- D. Anhidrosis
- E. Hypothyroidism

Answer: D* Anhidrosis

10. Gram Positive Infections.

***) The most common infecting organism in acute lymphangitis is:

- A. Streptococcus
- B. Staphylococcus
- C. Pneumococcus
- D. E.coli
- E. Pseudomonas

Answer: A* Streptococcus

***) Nervous system manifestations of diphtheria occur:

- A. Earlier than myocarditis
- B. At the same time as myocarditis
- C. About 5 days after onset of illness
- D. Weeks after onset of illness
- E. 4 months after onset of illness

Answer: D* Weeks after onset of illness

***) All of the following about diphtheria toxin are true, except:

- A. It is an exotoxin
- B. It blocks protein synthesis
- C. It leads to neuritis
- D. It leads to carditis
- E. It is neutralized by antitoxin even after penetration into the cells

Answer: E* It is neutralized by antitoxin even after penetration into the cells

11. Gram Negative Infections.

***) All the following are Gram negative bacilli, except:

- A. Salmonella
- B. Klebsiella
- C. Listeria
- D. E.coli
- E. Campylobacter

Answer: C* Listeria

12. Brucellosis.

***) Regarding brucellosis, one of the following is true: Q2012

- A. It is caused by gram positive bacilli
- B. The most virulent form is brucella abortus
- C. Treatment can be achieved by doxycycline and rifampin for 6 weeks
- D. Meningitis is the commonest cause of death
- E. Diagnosis is obtained by blood cultures in chronic cases

Answer: C* Treatment can be achieved by doxycycline and rifampin for 6 weeks

***) 20 years old male presented with fever, arthritis, increase in ESR and brucella titer, the best management is: Q2012

- A. Repeat titer in 3 months
- B. 6 weeks of doxycycline and rifampin
- C. 6 weeks of doxycycline
- D. 6 weeks of rifampin
- E. 2 weeks of doxycycline and rifampin

Answer: B* 6 weeks of doxycycline and rifampin

***) All of the following about brucellosis are true, except:

- A. It is caused by gram-negative coccobacillus

- B. Orchitis may occur
- C. Benzylpenicillin is the antibiotic of choice
- D. Osteomyelitis may occur
- E. Infective endocarditis is the commonest cause of death

Answer: C* Benzylpenicillin is the antibiotic of choice

***) All of the following about brucellosis are true, except:

- A. It is occupational disease
- B. It causes peripheral neuropathy
- C. It causes mental depression
- D. It causes leucocytosis
- E. Infective endocarditis is a recognized complication

Answer: D* It causes leucocytosis

***) All of the following about brucellosis are true, except:

- A. It is a recognized cause of splenomegaly
- B. It may present with backache
- C. Infective endocarditis may occur
- D. Man to man transmission is common
- E. Rifampicin may be used in the treatment

Answer: D* Man to man transmission is common

***) All of the following about brucellosis are true, except:

- A. Brucella is a gram-negative coccobacillus
- B. The incubation period varies from 1 to 3 weeks
- C. The onset of acute brucellosis is insidious
- D. Vaccine is available for use in humans
- E. Doxycycline with rifampicin usually effective

Answer: D* Vaccine is available for use in humans

***) Concerning brucellosis all of the following are true, except:

- A. Cows and goats are the common source of infection
- B. Ampicillin is the drug of choice
- C. Fever, sweating and poor appetite are common
- D. The course of treatment is 4-6 weeks
- E. Joint pains is a common feature in children

Answer: B* Ampicillin is the drug of choice

***) Regarding brucellosis, one of the following is true:

- A. It can't be transmitted from person to person
- B. It can be transmitted by milk and milk products
- C. It is mainly an occupational disease
- D. It is a worldwide disease mainly in the third world countries
- E. All of above

Answer: E* All of above

***) Regarding brucellosis, one of the following statements is true:

- A. Caused by gram positive bacteria
- B. Skin test is diagnostic
- C. It is a multisystem disease
- D. Man to man transmission
- E. The drug of choice is ampicillin

Answer: C* It is a multisystem disease

***) Characteristic features of brucellosis include the following, except:

- A. Leucocytosis
- B. Spondylitis
- C. Marked sweating
- D. Mental depression
- E. Fever

Answer: A* Leucocytosis

***) Penicillin could be a drug of choice for treatment of the following, except:

- A. Scarlet fever
- B. Brucellosis
- C. Pneumococcal meningitis
- D. Streptococcal skin infection
- E. Tonsillitis

Answer: B* Brucellosis

13. Tetanus.

***) All of the following are true about tetanus, except:

- A. Trismus is characteristic
- B. The longer incubation period is better in the prognosis
- C. CSF is usually normal
- D. Temperature is usually very high
- E. If the patient survives, recovery is complete

Answer: D* Temperature is usually very high

***) Concerning tetanus, one is not correct:

- A. It is the result of wound infection by gram-positive anaerobic bacilli of clostridia group
- B. There are exotoxigenic noninvasive organisms
- C. These organisms live normally and actively in soil
- D. This disease is best prevented by active immunization and proper wound management
- E. The usual cause of death in established tetanus is respiratory failure

Answer: B* There are exotoxigenic noninvasive organisms

***) Concerning tetanus, one is not correct:

- A. It's the result of wound infection by gram negative anaerobic rod of clostridia group

- B. There are exotic noninvasive organism
- C. This disease is best prevented by active immunization and proper wound management
- D. The usual cause of death is established tetanus is respiratory failure
- E. Mild cases of tetanus can be treated with tetanus immunoglobulin IV or IM

Answer: A* It's the result of wound infection by gram negative anaerobic rod of clostridia group

***) The cause of death in established tetanus is:

- A. Septic shock
- B. Heart failure
- C. Renal failure
- D. Respiratory failure
- E. Pulmonary embolism

Answer: D* Respiratory failure

***) All of the following statements of anti tetanus immunization are true, except:

- A. To prevent tetanus neonatorum women should be actively immunized by puberty
- B. Immunization during pregnancy is avoided because of its harmful effect on the fetus
- C. Recommended for universal use regardless of age
- D. Important for workers in contact with soil, sewage or domestic animals
- E. For severe wounds, give a booster if more than 5 years have elapsed since the last dose

Answer: B* Immunization during pregnancy is avoided because of its harmful effect on the fetus

***) All of the following diseases may be water born, except:

- A. Typhoid fever

- B. Tetanus
- C. Bacillary dysentery
- D. Cholera
- E. Infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A)

Answer: B* Tetanus

14. Typhoid Fever.

***) All of the following about typhoid fever are true, except:

- A. Is caused by salmonella typhi
- B. Leucopenia is present
- C. Blood culture is positive during the first week
- D. Chloramphenicol is the drug of choice
- E. Severe diarrhea is a prominent symptom

Answer: E* Severe diarrhea is a prominent symptom

***) All of the following about typhoid fever are true, except:

- A. Humans are only reservoirs
- B. Headache is a prominent symptom
- C. Rose spots occur during the second week
- D. Splenomegaly can occur
- E. Leucocytosis is usually present

Answer: E* Leucocytosis is usually present

***) During the first week of typhoid fever, all of the following may be found, except:

- A. Headache
- B. Constipation
- C. A palpable spleen
- D. Sore throat
- E. Positive blood culture

Answer: C* A palpable spleen

***) The followings are features of the first week of typhoid fever, except:

- A. Constipation
- B. Leucocytosis
- C. Dry cough
- D. Positive blood culture

E. Headache

Answer: B* Leucocytosis

***) The following are common features of typhoid fever, except:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Dysphagia
- C. Headache
- D. Splenomegaly
- E. Leucocytosis

Answer: B* Dysphagia

***) A 20 years old patient presented with 5 days history of gradually increasing fever, headache and constipation. Provisional diagnosis of typhoid fever was suggested. Diagnosis can be best confirmed at this stage by which of the following:

- A. Widal test
- B. Blood cultured
- C. Urine culture
- D. Stool culture
- E. Clinical examination

Answer: B* Blood cultured

***) All of the following drugs may be used in the treatment of typhoid fever, except:

- A. Chloramphenicol
- B. Ampicillin
- C. Cotrimoxazole
- D. Ceftriaxone
- E. Tetracycline

Answer: E* Tetracycline

15. Bacillary Dysentery.

***) All of the following about Shigellosis are true, except:

- A. The inoculum size is very small
- B. Enterotoxin is produced
- C. The major disease manifestations are due to colonic invasion

D. Bacteremia occurs in approximately one third of the patients

E. Man is the only host

Answer: D* Bacteremia occurs in approximately one third of the patients

***) The most important reservoir of shigella (bacillary dysentery) is:

- A. Bird
- B. Rodent
- C. Dog
- D. Cow
- E. Men

Answer: E* Men

16. Cholera.

***) The following about cholera are true, except:

- A. Individuals with achlorhydria are more susceptible to infection
- B. Disease is mediated by exotoxin
- C. Causes metabolic acidosis
- D. Usually involves huge bowels
- E. Tetracycline is used on then treatment

Answer: B* Disease is mediated by exotoxin

***) All of the following are true about cholera, except:

- A. Carriers exceed those with symptoms and carrier state can persist for a few months
- B. The disease is caused by enterotoxin elaborated by the organism
- C. The disease is transmitted through contaminated water or food
- D. Tetracycline shortens the period of communicability
- E. Mass vaccination is the best method to control the spread of the disease

Answer: A* Carriers exceed those with symptoms and carrier state can persist for a few months

***) All of the following factors shorten the viability period of *Vibrio cholera*, except:

- A. Dryness
- B. Chemotherapeutics
- C. Coldness
- D. High temperatures
- E. Disinfectants

Answer: C* Coldness

17. Spirochetes.

***) All of the following are viral disease, except:

- A. Warts
- B. AIDS
- C. Herpes zoster
- D. Lyme disease
- E. Varicella

Answer: D* Lyme disease

18. Rabies.

***) The incubation period for rabies is:

- A. 24 hours
- B. 2 to 3 days
- C. 2 to 3 weeks
- D. 1 to 2 months
- E. 6 to 12 months

Answer: D* 1 to 2 months

***) Immunization against rabies (post-exposure) is given in 6 doses as follows:

- A. At 0, 5, 9, 14, 60, 90
- B. At 0, 5, 14, 21, 30, 120
- C. At 0, 3, 7, 14, 30, 90
- D. At 0, 3, 10, 21, 60, 120
- E. At 0, 3, 30, 60, 90, 120

Answer: C* At 0, 3, 7, 14, 30, 90

19. Gastrointestinal Protozoa.

***) Which of the following areas of the large bowel most frequently involved by amebiasis:

- A. Rectum
- B. Sigmoid
- C. Cecum
- D. Splenic flexure
- E. Transverse colon

Answer: C* Cecum

***) The drug of choice in treatment of amoebic hepatitis is:

- A. Methicillin
- B. Rifampicin
- C. Mebendazole
- D. Metronidazole
- E. Omeprazole

Answer: D* Metronidazole

20. Leishmaniasis.

***) Cutaneous leishmaniasis can be transmitted through the:

- A. Bite of an infective female anopheles mosquito
- B. Bite of infective female sandflies
- C. Bite of infective glossina (tsetse) fly
- D. Bite of infective aedes mosquitoes
- E. Bite of infective male sandflies

Answer: B* Bite of infective female sandflies

***) Airborne transmission occurs in all of the following, except:

- A. Streptococcal infection
- B. Brucellosis
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Leishmaniasis
- E. Anthrax

Answer: D* Leishmaniasis

21. Nematodes (Roundworms).

***) Concerning ascariasis all of the following are true, except:

- A. The parasite responsible is a round worm
- B. Pulmonary involvement may be manifested as Loeffler syndrome
- C. Intestinal obstruction is the most common complaint
- D. Infective eggs are hatched in the duodenum
- E. Mebendazole is an effective therapy

Answer: D* Infective eggs are hatched in the duodenum

***) All of the following are signs and symptoms characterizing ascariasis, except:

- A. Urticaria
- B. Cough and hemoptysis
- C. Eosinophiles
- D. Splenomegaly
- E. Vague abdominal pain

Answer: D* Splenomegaly

***) Intestinal obstruction is most likely to occur as a complication of infestation with:

- A. Enterobius vermicularis
- B. Necator americanus
- C. Ascaris lumbricoides
- D. Strongyloides stercoralis
- E. Toxocara canis

Answer: C* Ascaris lumbricoides

22. Enterobius vermicularis (Pinworm).

***) Pruritus ani in childhood is usually due to:

- A. Hemorrhoids
- B. Polyps
- C. Prolapsed rectum
- D. Soap allergy
- E. Pine worms

Answer: E* Pine worms

23. Schistosomiasis.

***) Bilharziasis is transmitted through

- A. Culex mosquito
- B. Anopheles mosquito
- C. Cercaria in polluted water
- D. Direct contact with patients
- E. Contaminated food

Answer: C* Cercaria in polluted water

***) All of the following diseases are susceptible to chlorinating, except:

- A. Giardiasis
- B. Leptospirosis
- C. Bacillary dysentery
- D. Typhoid fever
- E. Schistosomiasis

Answer: E* Schistosomiasis

24. Zoonosis.

***) Which of the following is not a zoonosis:

- A. Salmonellosis
- B. Cholera
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Anthrax
- E. Rabies

Answer: B* Cholera

***) All of the following are considered zoonosis diseases, except:

- A. Anthrax
- B. Rabies
- C. Leptospirosis
- D. Diphtheria
- E. Brucellosis

Answer: D* Diphtheria

25. Meningitis.

***) One of the following is the most common cause of meningitis: Q2012

- F. Bacterial
- G. Fungal
- H. Viral
- I. Parasitic
- J. None of above

Answer: C* Viral

***) 35 years old male presented with headache, fever and positive meningeal signs, the next step in management is: Q2012

- A. Give ceftriaxone and vancomycin
- B. Do CT scan
- C. Do LP
- D. Do CXR
- E. Do blood culture

Answer: A* Give ceftriaxone and vancomycin

***) Post traumatic meningitis all true except:

- A. Occurs within 2 weeks in most of the cases
- B. Most of the cases are associated with base skull fracture
- C. Antibiotics is the main line of treatment
- D. CSF fistula should be treated if present
- E. Gram positive cocci are the most common organisms to cause infection

Answer: E* Gram positive cocci are the most common organisms to cause infection

***) The most common organism in post traumatic meningitis is:

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Meningococcus
- C. Pneumococcus
- D. Streptococcus
- E. H.influenza

Answer: C* Pneumococcus

***) A gram stain report from cerebrospinal fluid CSF showed gram positive diplococci, the organism is:

- A. Neisseria meningitidis
- B. B hemolytic streptococci group B
- C. Streptococcus pneumonia
- D. Haemophilus influenzae
- E. Escherichia coli

Answer: C* Streptococcus pneumonia

***) Meningitis caused by haemophilus influenzae type B is most common in children of age:

- A. Under 2 months
- B. 3 months - 4 years
- C. 5 years - 8 years
- D. 8 years - 10 years
- E. Over 11 years of age

Answer: B* 3 months - 4 years

***) A 15 months old child developed hydrocephalus following meningitis. The most likely causative organism is:

- A. E.Coli
- B. Salmonella
- C. Meningococci
- D. H.influenza
- E. Listeria monocytogenes

Answer: D* H.influenza

***) The most common organism causing meningitis in toddlers (6 months - 3 years) is:

- A. Diplococcus pneumonia
- B. Group C Neisseria meningitides
- C. Group A hemolytic streptococcus
- D. Haemophilus influenzae type B
- E. E.Coli

Answer: D* Haemophilus influenzae type B

***) At what age meningitis cannot be excluded with confidence in children presenting with febrile convulsions:

- A. Five years
- B. Four years
- C. Three years
- D. Nine months
- E. All ages

Answer: E* All ages

***) Incubation period meningococcal meningitis is usually:

- A. 7-10 days
- B. 2-3 days
- C. 8-15 days
- D. 3 weeks
- E. 10-20 days

Answer: D* 2-3 days

***) In bacterial meningitis affecting a 15 years old boy which of the following organisms is most often implicated:

- A. Streptococcus
- B. Staphylococcus
- C. Meningococcus
- D. Haemophilus influenza
- E. Pneumococcus

Answer: E* Pneumococcus

***) Which one of the following is the earliest sign in a newborn with sepsis and meningitis:

- A. Refusal of feeding
- B. Hyperirritability
- C. Respiratory distress
- D. Stiff neck
- E. Jaundice

Answer: A* Refusal of feeding

***) The following are typical changes in CSF in pyogenic meningitis, except:

- A. High protein

- B. High glucose
- C. High polymorph cells
- D. High CSF pressure
- E. Turbid CSF

Answer: B* High glucose

***) Characteristic cerebrospinal fluid findings in viral meningitis don't include:

- A. White cell count may be low
- B. There may be early polymorphonuclear cell reaction
- C. Normal sugar content
- D. Elevated protein
- E. Positive direct smear for AFB

Answer: E* Positive direct smear for AFB

***) The best treatment of bacterial meningitis in 12 months old patient is:

- A. Ampicillin
- B. Amikacin and ampicillin
- C. Rifampicin
- D. Chloramphenicol and ampicillin
- E. Cefalotin and gentamycin

Answer: D* Chloramphenicol and ampicillin

***) Empirical treatment of neonatal meningitis is:

- A. Ampicillin and vancomycin
- B. Vancomycin and ceftriaxone
- C. Ampicillin and cefotaxime
- D. Amikacin and cefotaxime
- E. Cefuroxime and ampicillin

Answer: C* Ampicillin and cefotaxime

***) The following about meningococcal meningitis are true, except:

- A. Infection is transmitted by droplet
- B. May cause convulsions
- C. CSF glucose is low
- D. It is the commonest form in adult
- E. Causes petechial rash

Answer: D* It is the commonest form in adult

***) The following about meningococcal meningitis are true, except:

- A. Causes petechial skin rash
- B. CSF is normal
- C. Penicillin is the drug of choice
- D. Vaccination is helpful
- E. Rifampicin is the drug of choice for the close contacts

Answer: B* CSF is normal

***) The most common route of infection of most types of meningitis is the:

- A. Blood stream
- B. Direct extension from the middle ear
- C. Extension from a skull fracture
- D. Extension from the cribriform plate
- E. Wounds

Answer: A* Blood stream

***) All of the following are indications for lumbar puncture, except:

- A. Diagnosis of meningitis
- B. Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis
- C. Suspicion of a mass lesion in the brain
- D. Benign intracranial hypertension
- E. Intrathecal injection of drugs

Answer: C* Suspicion of a mass lesion in the brain

26. Encephalitis.

***) Each of the following statements is true about encephalitis, except:

- A. CSF sugar is either normal or little raised
- B. In most cases the etiology is viral agents
- C. Prognosis is generally good
- D. CSF cells are mainly segmented neutrophils
- E. Some meningeal signs may present

Answer: C* Prognosis is generally good

***) The viral encephalitis is specifically treated with:

- A. Penicillin
- B. Hyperimmune rabbit serum
- C. Gamma globulin
- D. Steroids
- E. Supportive treatment

Answer: E* Supportive treatment

27. Osteomyelitis.

***) The usual causative microorganism of the hematogenous acute osteomyelitis is:

- A. Beta-hemolytic streptococcus
- B. E.coli
- C. Staphylococcus aureus
- D. Mycobacterium TB
- E. Clostridium

Answer: C* Staphylococcus aureus

***) The commonest causative organism in osteomyelitis is:

- A. Pseudomonas
- B. Tubercle bacillus
- C. Streptococcus
- D. Treponema pallida
- E. Staphylococcus

Answer: E* Staphylococcus

***) Regarding acute osteomyelitis all are true, except:

- A. Usually caused by hematogenous spread
- B. Most commonly caused by staphylococcus aureus
- C. Often yields positive blood culture
- D. May affect more than one bone
- E. X-ray is diagnostic in the early course of the disease

Answer: E* X-ray is diagnostic in the early course of the disease

***) X-ray findings in acute hematogenous osteomyelitis are visible after:

- A. 1 week
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 3 weeks
- D. 4 weeks
- E. 5 weeks

Answer: B* 2 weeks

***) A school boy who presents with a three days illness caused by acute osteomyelitis is likely to have all of the following, except:

- A. Severe localized pain
- B. Fever
- C. Neutrophil leucocytosis
- D. Abnormal limb X-ray
- E. A blood culture growth of staphylococci

Answer: D* Abnormal limb X-ray

• Neurology Q&A

I. CNS Anatomy.

1. Anatomy.

***) One of the following is the twelfth cranial nerve: Q2012

- A. Accessory nerve
- B. Trigeminal nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Hypoglossal nerve
- E. Vagus nerve

Answer: D* Hypoglossal nerve

***) Dysfunction of which of the following causes cortical blindness:

- A. Occipital lobes
- B. Temporal lobes
- C. Parietal lobes

- D. Frontal lobes
- E. Hypothalamus

Answer: A* Occipital lobes

***) All the following muscles are supplied by the trigeminal nerve except:

- A. Tensor veli palatini
- B. Tensor tympani
- C. Masseter
- D. Posterior belly of digastric
- E. Mylohyoid

Answer: D* Posterior belly of digastric

II. Common CNS Presentations.

1. Ptosis.

***) Ptosis is a feature of all the following except: Q2012

- A. Myotonic dystrophy
- B. Horner syndrome
- C. Oculomotor nerve palsy CN III
- D. Abducens nerve palsy CN VI
- E. Myasthenia gravis

Answer: D* Abducens nerve palsy CN VI

2. Marfan syndrome.

***) 22 years old male has feature of arm span greater than height, subluxed lenses, flattened corneas, and dilation of the aortic ring. The most likely diagnosis is: Q2012

- A. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- B. Marfan syndrome
- C. Werner's syndrome
- D. Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome
- E. Hunter's syndrome

Answer: B* Marfan syndrome

3. Aphasia.

***) 65 years old male with DM and HTN, develops acute right sided hemiplegia, on examination he has intact comprehension, can obey commands but unable to speak or repeat phrases. His language disturbance represents one of the following: Q2012

- A. Receptive aphasia
- B. Expressive aphasia
- C. Global aphasia
- D. Anomic aphasia
- E. Cerebellar aphasia

Answer: B* Expressive aphasia

4. Tremor.

***) All of the following are causes of tremor, except:

- A. Parkinsonism
- B. Familial
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Anxiety
- E. Hyperparathyroidism

Answer: E* Hyperparathyroidism

***) Tremor may be seen in all of the following conditions, except:

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Respiratory failure
- C. Hepatic failure
- D. Parkinson's disease
- E. Depression

Answer: C* Hepatic failure

5. Chorea.

***) All of the following are causes of chorea, except:

- A. Rheumatic fever
- B. Huntington's disease
- C. Carbamazepine
- D. Polycythemia rubra vera
- E. Pregnancy

Answer: D* Polycythemia rubra vera

***) All of the following are causes of chorea, except:

- A. Rheumatic fever
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Contraceptive pills
- D. Multiple sclerosis
- E. Systemic lupus erythematosus

Answer: D* Multiple sclerosis

6. Pupillary Abnormalities.

***) Pinpoint pupils are seen in all the following, except: Q2012

- A. Organophosphorus poisoning
- B. Opiates overdose
- C. Pontine hemorrhage
- D. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- E. Insecticide intoxication

Answer: D* Subarachnoid hemorrhage

***) Causes of small pupils include all of the following, except:

- A. 3rd cranial nerve palsy
- B. Horner's syndrome
- C. Pontine hemorrhage
- D. Tabes dorsalis
- E. Organophosphorus poisoning

Answer: A* 3rd cranial nerve palsy

7. Papilledema.

***) False statement about papilledema:

- A. It takes usually 24-48 hours to develop but can occur as early as 6 hours
- B. Caused by axoplasmic stasis
- C. Does not affect visual acuity unless the macula area is affected by hemorrhage
- D. Never seen unilaterally
- E. Papillitis gives similar findings on clinical examination

Answer: D* Never seen unilaterally

***) Causes of papilledema include all of the following, except:

- A. Raised intracranial pressure
- B. Hypertension
- C. Addison's disease
- D. Acromegaly
- E. Carbon dioxide retention

Answer: C* Addison's disease

***) All of the following are causes of papilledema, except:

- A. Intracranial mass lesions
- B. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C. Benign intracranial hypertension
- D. Accelerated hypertension
- E. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

Answer: E* Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

8. Upper motor neuron lesion.

***) Pyramidal tract lesion can produce all the following except: Q2012

- A. Spasticity
- B. Fasciculation
- C. Weakness
- D. Hyperreflexia
- E. Positive Babinski sign

Answer: B* Fasciculation

***) Upper motor neuron lesion can produce all the following except:

- A. Increased deep tendon reflexes
- B. Extensor plantar response
- C. Muscle weakness
- D. Fasciculation
- E. Spasticity

Answer: D* Fasciculation

***) All of the following are signs of upper motor neuron lesion, except:

- A. Increase in tone
- B. Hyperreflexia
- C. Fasciculation
- D. An extensor plantar reflex
- E. Pyramidal weakness

Answer: C* Fasciculation

***) Signs of upper motor neuron lesion include all of the following, except:

- A. Hypertonia
- B. Clonus
- C. Pyramidal weakness
- D. Hyperreflexia
- E. Marked fasciculation

Answer: E* Marked fasciculation

9. Lower motor neuron lesion.

***) Signs of lower motor neuron lesion include all of the following, except:

- A. Muscular weakness
- B. Atonia
- C. Fasciculation
- D. Clonus
- E. Atrophy

Answer: D* Clonus

***) The following are signs of lower motor neuron lesion, except:

- A. Weakness
- B. Wasting
- C. Fasciculation
- D. Hypertonia
- E. Decreased reflexes

Answer: D* Hypertonia

***) All of the following are signs of a lower motor neuron lesion, except:

- A. Hypotonia
- B. Reflex loss
- C. Muscle wasting
- D. Extensor plantar reflex
- E. Fibrillation

Answer: D* Extensor plantar reflex

***) All of the following are signs of a lower motor neuron lesion, except:

- A. Fibrillation
- B. Fasciculation
- C. Spasticity
- D. Muscle wasting
- E. Hyporeflexia

Answer: C* Spasticity

10. Headaches.

***) All the followings regarding headache is true, except:

- A. It may be caused by temporal arteritis
- B. It may be secondary to benign intracranial hypertension
- C. Tension headache is common
- D. It occurs usually in the evening when it is due to brain tumor
- E. It may be secondary to hypertension

Answer: D* It occurs usually in the evening when it is due to brain tumor

***) The following statements regarding cluster headache are true, except:

- A. Affects approximately 0.1% of the population
- B. More common in females
- C. Similar to migraine, may have a familial predisposition
- D. The attack is often associated with autonomic features
- E. It has two forms, episodic and chronic

Answer: B* More common in females

11. Weak Legs & Cord Compression.

***) Foot drop is commonly caused by compression of which of the following:

- A. Sciatic nerve
- B. Posterior tibial nerve
- C. Common peroneal nerve
- D. Sural nerve
- E. Obturator nerve

Answer: C* Common peroneal nerve

***) High steppage gait can be seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
- B. Hereditary motor sensory neuropathy
- C. Lead poisoning
- D. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
- E. Folic acid deficiency

Answer: E* Folic acid deficiency

III. CNS Vascular Phenomena.

1. Stroke.

***) Predisposing factors for the development of stroke include all of the following, except:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Hyperlipoproteinemia
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Anemia
- E. Atrial fibrillation

Answer: D* Anemia

***) In adult cerebral embolism is commonly caused by:

- A. Heart disease
- B. Air embolism
- C. Neoplastic thrombi
- D. Fat emboli secondary to fracture
- E. Septic pulmonary disease

Answer: A* Heart disease

IV. CNS Diseases.

1. Delirium.

***) All of following can cause confusion, except:

- A. Meningitis
- B. Subdural hematoma

- C. Hypertensive encephalopathy
- D. Cerebrovascular accident
- E. Multiple sclerosis

Answer: E* Multiple sclerosis

2. Epilepsy.

***) Causes of epileptic fits include all of the following, except:

- A. Head injury
- B. Brain tumor
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Hypercalcemia
- E. Systemic lupus erythematosus

Answer: D* Hypercalcemia

***) Causes of epilepsy include all of the following, except:

- A. Cerebrovascular accident
- B. Encephalitis
- C. Head injury
- D. Acute bronchopneumonia
- E. Brain abscess

Answer: D* Acute bronchopneumonia

***) All the following are anti-epileptic drugs, except:

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Lamotrigine
- D. Valproate
- E. Dipyridamole

Answer: E* Dipyridamole

***) In the management of status epilepticus is the first step is:

- A. Diazepam IV
- B. Phenytoin IV
- C. Open airways
- D. Hypertonic glucose IV
- E. Phenobarbital IV

Answer: C* Open airways

***) The drug of choice in status epilepticus is IV:

- A. Succinylcholine
- B. Diazepam
- C. Lidocaine
- D. Meprobamate
- E. Morphine

Answer: B* Diazepam

***) Side effects of phenytoin (Epanutin) include all of the following, except:

- A. Hypertrophy of the gums
- B. Anemia
- C. Ataxia
- D. Pseudolymphoma
- E. Benign intracranial hypertension

Answer: E* Benign intracranial hypertension

***) Weight gain is a known complication of one for the following drugs:

- A. Sodium valproate
- B. Tetracycline
- C. Topiramate
- D. Neurontin
- E. Penicillamine

Answer: A* Sodium valproate

3. Parkinson's disease.

***) All of the following are clinical features of Parkinson's disease, except:

- A. Causes tremor
- B. Hypokinesia
- C. Mask face
- D. Respond to bromocriptine
- E. Bilateral extensor plantar reflex

Answer: E* Bilateral extensor plantar reflex

***) All of the following are clinical features of Parkinson's disease, except:

- A. Pill-rolling tremor

- B. Lead-pipe rigidity
- C. Aphasia
- D. Bradykinesia
- E. Shuffling gait

Answer: C* Aphasia

***) All of the following are clinical features of Parkinson's disease, except:

- A. Rigidity
- B. Tremor
- C. Hypokinesia
- D. Extensive sensory loss
- E. Expressionless face

Answer: D* Extensive sensory loss

4. Multiple Sclerosis.

***) The following about multiple sclerosis are true, except:

- A. Causes paresthesia
- B. Diplopia is a feature
- C. Is a remitting and relapsing disease
- D. Causes urinary symptoms
- E. More common in elderly

Answer: E* More common in elderly

***) One of the followings is a good prognostic factor for multiple sclerosis:

- A. Male gender
- B. Presence of motor and cerebellar symptoms
- C. Severe disability after the first attack
- D. Presentation with optic neuritis and sensory symptoms
- E. Numerous relapses within the first year negatively influence the clinical

Answer: D* Presentation with optic neuritis and sensory symptoms

5. Peripheral Neuropathies.

***) All of the following can cause peripheral neuropathy, except:

- A. Lead poisoning

- B. Diphtheria
- C. Guillain-Barr syndrome
- D. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
- E. Vitamin C deficiency

Answer: E* Vitamin C deficiency

***) Causes of peripheral neuropathy include all of the following, except:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. AIDS
- C. B₁₂ deficiency
- D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- E. Iron deficiency anemia

Answer: E* Iron deficiency anemia

***) Causes of mononeuritis multiplex include all of the following, except:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Polyarteritis nodosa
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

Answer: E* Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

***) In carpal tunnel syndrome the nerve compressed is the: Q2012

- A. Ulnar
- B. Radial
- C. Median
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Posterior interosseous

Answer: C* Median

***) In carpal tunnel syndrome the nerve compressed is the:

- A. Ulnar
- B. Radial
- C. Median
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Posterior interosseous

Answer: C* Median

***) Regarding carpal tunnel syndrome which is the true statement:

- A. It is the most common peripheral nerve entrapment syndrome
- B. Typical symptoms consist of dysesthesias, weakness, and decreased sensation
- C. The area over the median nerve at the wrist produces paresthesia in the median nerve
- D. Other muscles that show some weakness include the lateral two lumbricals
- E. All of the above

Answer: E* All of the above

***) Causes of carpal tunnel syndrome occur in all of the following, except:

- A. Primary amyloidosis
- B. Myxedema
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. May be idiopathic
- E. Ankylosing spondylitis

Answer: E* Ankylosing spondylitis

***) Causes of carpal tunnel syndrome include all of the following, except:

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Myxedema
- C. Multiple sclerosis
- D. Acromegaly
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis

Answer: C* Multiple sclerosis

***) The skin overlying the hypothenar muscle of the palm is supplied by the:

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Median nerve
- C. Ulnar nerve
- D. Anterior interosseous nerve
- E. Superficial radial nerve

Answer: C* Ulnar nerve

***) Partial clawing of the hand is the manifestation of injury one of the following:

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Median nerve
- D. Anterior interosseous nerve
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve

Answer: A* Ulnar nerve

***) A patient presents with wasting of small muscles of hand with thenar sprain. What is the most probable nerve could be affected:

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Median nerve
- C. Axillary nerve
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve
- E. Thenar nerve

Answer: A* Ulnar nerve

***) Regarding Erb's palsy all is true except:

- A. It is an injury to the upper brachial plexus (C5 - C6)
- B. Usually results from separation or stretch of the neck and shoulder
- C. Distal strength in the upper extremity is always reduced
- D. The arm may be held in adduction with the fingers pointing backward
- E. C5 & C6 dermatomes reduced sensation and paralysis of scapular muscles

Answer: C* Distal strength in the upper extremity is always reduced

6. Myasthenia Gravis.

***) The lesion of myasthenia gravis is in the:

- A. Anterior horn cell
- B. Neuromuscular junction
- C. Sensory ganglia
- D. Parasympathetic ganglia
- E. Sympathetic chain

Answer: B* Neuromuscular junction

***) All of the following about myasthenia gravis are true, except:

- A. Causes ptosis
- B. Weakness is usually proximal
- C. Recognized cause of respiratory failure
- D. Anticholinesterase therapy is harmful
- E. Can cause bulbar muscle weakness

Answer: D* Anticholinesterase therapy is harmful

***) All of the following features of myasthenia gravis are true, except:

- A. Asymmetrical weakness
- B. Associated with thyrotoxicosis
- C. Dysphagia
- D. Absence reflexes
- E. Natural remission

Answer: D* Absence reflexes

***) The surgical treatment of myasthenia gravis is:

- A. Bilateral adrenalectomy
- B. Hypophysectomy
- C. Thymectomy
- D. Total thyroidectomy
- E. Splenectomy

Answer: C* Thymectomy

7. Horner's Syndrome.

***) Findings in Horner's syndrome include:

- A. Miosis
- B. Anhidrosis of half of face
- C. Enophthalmos
- D. Ptosis
- E. All of the above

Answer: E* All of the above

***) Features of Horner's syndrome include all of the following, except:

- A. Partial ptosis
- B. Enophthalmos
- C. Constricted pupil
- D. Decreased sweating in the ipsilateral half of the face
- E. Abducted eye

Answer: E* Abducted eye

***) Which one of the following tumors may be associated with Horner's syndrome:

- A. Pancoast tumor
- B. Main bronchus carcinoma
- C. Carcinoma of the lower third of the esophagus
- D. Carcinoid tumor
- E. Hepatoma

Answer: A* Pancoast tumor

• Rheumatology OXF.

I. Immunology & Investigations.

1. Immunology.

***) One of the following is true regarding 40 years old man with history of shortness of breath after exposure to penicillin 15 years ago: Q2012

- A. Amoxicillin can be given safely to this patient since it has been more 10 years after reaction
- B. It is contraindicated to give this patient further dose of penicillin
- C. You can give penicillin safely if combined with NSAIDs
- D. Small doses of penicillin should be safe

- E. Cephalosporin antibiotics are safe in this patient

Answer: B* It is contraindicated to give this patient further dose of penicillin

***) In a patient with anaphylactic shock, all are correct treatments, except: Q2012

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Hydralazine
- C. Adrenaline
- D. IV fluids
- E. Steroids

Answer: B* Hydralazine

***) IgE mediated hypersensitivity reaction like bronchial asthma is: Q2012

- A. Type I hypersensitivity reaction
- B. Type II hypersensitivity reaction
- C. Type III hypersensitivity reaction
- D. Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
- E. Type V hypersensitivity reaction

Answer: A* Type I hypersensitivity reaction

***) All of the following are type 1 (immediate) hypersensitivity, except:

- A. Extrinsic asthma
- B. Atopic asthma
- C. Urticaria
- D. Pulmonary TB
- E. Allergic rhinitis

Answer: D* Pulmonary TB

II. Rheumatological Diseases and Conditions.

1. Osteoarthritis (OA).

***) Osteoarthritis:

- A. Is commoner in males than females
- B. Usually secondary to overweight only

- C. Usually treated by arthroplasty
- D. Chondrocytes imbalance is the main pathology
- E. Physical therapy is not useful in moderate cases

Answer: D* Chondrocytes imbalance is the main pathology

***) A 50 years old woman complains of redness, swelling and stiffness of the distal interphalangeal joints of the hands without other joint complaints, the most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Erosive osteoarthritis
- C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- D. Ankylosing spondylitis
- E. Systemic sclerosis

Answer: B* Erosive osteoarthritis

2. Septic Arthritis.

***) The most common cause of acute pyogenic arthritis in adults is:

- A. Streptococcal infection
- B. Haemophilus influenza
- C. Escherichia coli
- D. Neisseria gonorrhea
- E. Proteus mirabilis

Answer: D* Neisseria gonorrhea

***) The most common cause of septic arthritis is:

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Pneumococcal infection
- C. Gram-negative bacilli
- D. Trauma
- E. Intra-articular injection

Answer: A* Staphylococcus

***) The most frequent etiological agent in septic arthritis in children 2 months to 4 years of age is:

- A. Pneumococci
- B. Streptococci
- C. Candida albicans
- D. Staphylococcus epidermidis
- E. Staphylococcus aureus

Answer: E* Staphylococcus aureus

***) All of the following can cause arthritis, except:

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Hepatitis A
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Gonococcal infection
- E. Lyme disease

Answer: B* Hepatitis A

3. Rheumatoid Arthritis.

***) All of the following about rheumatoid arthritis are true, except:

- A. More common in females
- B. Splenomegaly is a feature
- C. Colchicine is used in the treatment
- D. Pericardial effusion may occur
- E. Amyloidosis is a recognized complication

Answer: C* Colchicine is used in the treatment

***) All of the following are true about rheumatoid arthritis, except:

- A. Episcleritis may occur
- B. Amyloidosis is a recognized complication
- C. Causes carpal tunnel syndrome
- D. Pericarditis may occur
- E. Retinitis pigmentosa is a feature

Answer: E* Retinitis pigmentosa is a feature

***) All of the following are manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis except:

- A. Pleural effusion
- B. Firm, non tender nodules

- C. Pitting of nails
- D. Scleritis
- E. Pericarditis

Answer: C* Pitting of nails

***) All of the following joints may be involved in rheumatoid arthritis, except:

- A. Proximal interphalangeal joints
- B. Knee joints
- C. Distal interphalangeal joints
- D. Wrist joints
- E. Ankle joints

Answer: C* Distal interphalangeal joints

***) All of the following are extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis, except:

- A. Pericarditis
- B. Mononeuritis multiplex
- C. Fibrosing alveolitis
- D. Pneumoconiosis
- E. Scleritis

Answer: D* Pneumoconiosis

***) All of the following are extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis, except:

- A. Pleural effusion
- B. Episcleritis
- C. Keratoderma blenorrhagica
- D. Anemia
- E. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca

Answer: C* Keratoderma blenorrhagica

***) All of the following are seronegative arthritis, except:

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Psoriatic arthritis
- C. Reiter's syndrome
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Reactive arthritis

Answer: D* Rheumatoid arthritis

***) Rheumatoid arthritis may cause all of the following in the hand, except:

- A. Joint ankylosis
- B. Rupture of extensor tendons
- C. Intrinsic contractures
- D. Rupture of flexor tendons
- E. Heberden's nodes

Answer: E* Heberden's nodes

***) Which of the following is not a feature of Felty's syndrome:

- A. Lymphadenopathy
- B. Splenomegaly
- C. Polycythemia
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Leucopenia

Answer: C* Polycythemia

III. Crystal Arthropathies.

1. Gout.

***) Acute attacks of gout rarely affect the:

- A. First metatarsophalangeal joint
- B. Shoulder
- C. Ankle
- D. Wrist
- E. Elbow

Answer: B* Shoulder

***) A 50 years old male awoke in the midnight with severe pain in his left big toe. He was taking some diuretics for hypertension. His toe was swollen, hot and severely tender, and patient was unable to stand on it. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. Reiter's syndrome
- B. Acute pyogenic arthritis
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Osteoarthritis

E. Acute gouty arthritis

Answer: E* Acute gouty arthritis

***) Acute gouty arthritis can be precipitated by all of the following, except:

- A. Initiation of all purina therapy
- B. Alcohol
- C. Severe dieting
- D. Steroid therapy
- E. Surgery

Answer: D* Steroid therapy

***) In gouty arthritis which of the following is the most specific diagnostic finding:

- A. Family history of gout
- B. Presence of sodium urate crystals in synovial fluid
- C. Prompt response to colchicine therapy
- D. Presence of hyperuricemia
- E. Involvement of the big toe

Answer: B* Presence of sodium urate crystals in synovial fluid

***) Each of the following is acceptable for treatment of acute gouty arthritis, except:

- A. Indomethacin
- B. Oral colchicine
- C. Azapropazone
- D. Allopurinol
- E. ACTH IM

Answer: D* Allopurinol

***) Which drug inhibits uric acid synthesis by inhibiting xanthine oxidase:

- A. Probenecid
- B. Phenylbutazone
- C. Colchicine
- D. Allopurinol
- E. Indomethacin

Answer: D* Allopurinol

2. Pseudogout.

***) In crystal synovitis all are true except:

- A. Pseudo gout is caused by Na urate
- B. Pseudo gout is caused by Ca urate
- C. Arthroscopy is useful
- D. Septic arthritis is a differential diagnosis
- E. First metatarsophalangeal joint is the commonest site

Answer: A* Pseudo gout is caused by Na urate

IV. Spondyloarthropathies.

1. Ankylosing Spondylitis.

***) Ankylosing spondylitis is associated with: Q2012

- A. HLA B27
- B. HLA B8
- C. HLA DR4
- D. HLA A3
- E. HLA A56

Answer: A* HLA B27

***) The radiological findings of obliteration of the sacroiliac joints with ossification in the spinal ligaments (bamboo spine) are characteristics of:

- A. TB arthritis
- B. Gouty arthritis
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Ankylosing spondylitis
- E. Osteoarthritis

Answer: D* Ankylosing spondylitis

***) HLA B27 is associated with all of the following, except:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Gouty

- D. Ankylosing spondylitis
- E. Reiter's syndrome

Answer: C* Gouty

2. Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA).

***) Rheumatoid factor is not present in:

- A. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- B. SLE
- C. Systemic Sclerosis
- D. Psoriatic arthritis
- E. Old age

Answer: D* Psoriatic arthritis

V. Autoimmune Connective Tissue Diseases.

1. Systemic Sclerosis.

***) Diffuse scleroderma patients at increased risk for all the following, except: Q2012

- A. Acute renal crisis
- B. Pulmonary hypertension
- C. Repeated abortions
- D. Secondary Sjogren's
- E. Lung fibrosis

Answer: C* Repeated abortions

***) Systemic sclerosis may result in all of the following, except:

- A. Dysphagia
- B. Pulmonary fibrosis
- C. Renal failure
- D. Pre-senile dementia
- E. Malabsorption

Answer: D* Pre-senile dementia

2. Polymyositis.

***) All of the following about polymyositis is true, except:

- A. Proximal weakness
- B. Normal muscle biopsy
- C. Dysphagia can occur
- D. Raised ESR
- E. Raised serum creatine phosphokinase

Answer: B* Normal muscle biopsy

3. Plasma Autoantibodies.

***) Positive tests for rheumatoid factor commonly occur in which the following:

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Reiter's syndrome
- C. Down's syndrome
- D. Sjogren's syndrome
- E. Chronic gout

Answer: D* Sjogren's syndrome

4. Systemic Lupus

Erythematosus (SLE).

***) All of the following about systemic lupus erythematosus are true, except:

- A. It is usually present in middle-aged men
- B. Butterfly rash can occur
- C. Raynaud's phenomenon is present
- D. Pancytopenia usually occur
- E. Arthritis is common clinical feature

Answer: A* It is usually present in middle-aged men

***) In systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) all of the following are true, except:

- A. Involve the proximal interphalangeal joints
- B. Pneumonitis may occur
- C. Raised anti DNA support the diagnosis
- D. Chloroquine is used in management
- E. Elevated complement indicates activity

Answer: E* Elevated complement indicates activity

***) All of the following are features of systemic lupus erythematosus, except:

- A. Alopecia
- B. Pleurisy
- C. Depression
- D. Raised level of C reactive protein
- E. Neutropenia

Answer: D* Raised level of C reactive protein

***) All of the following are features of systemic lupus erythematosus, except:

- A. Fever
- B. Abdominal pain
- C. Myopathy
- D. Glomerulonephritis
- E. Keratoderma blenorrhagica

Answer: E* Keratoderma blenorrhagica

***) Raynaud's phenomenon is seen in all the following, except: Q2012

- A. Reiter's disease
- B. SLE
- C. Scleroderma
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. CREST

Answer: A* Reiter's disease

***) Raynaud's phenomenon is described in all the following, except:

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Thoracic outlet syndrome
- D. Cold agglutinin disease
- E. Systemic sclerosis

Answer: B* Hyperthyroidism

***) Raynaud's phenomenon may be associated with all of the following, except:

- A. Cervical rib
- B. Obesity

- C. Scleroderma
- D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis

Answer: B* Obesity

- C. Thrombophlebitis
- D. Erythema nodosum
- E. Osteomyelitis

Answer: E* Osteomyelitis

VI. Vasculitides.

1. Polyarteritis Nodosa.

***) All of the following are features of polyarteritis nodosa, except:

- A. Commoner in males
- B. Hypertension may occur
- C. Mononeuritis multiplex
- D. Death usually from anemia
- E. Myocardial infarction can occur

Answer: D* Death usually from anemia

2. Behçet's Disease.

***) All of the following about Behçet's disease are true, except:

- A. It causes orogenital ulceration
- B. It spares the CNS
- C. Arthritis is a feature
- D. Colchicine is used in the management
- E. Superior vena cava obstruction may occur

Answer: B* It spares the CNS

***) All of the following about Behçet's disease are true, except:

- A. Iritis may occur
- B. Thrombophlebitis may occur
- C. It is a viral infection
- D. Steroids can be used in the treatment
- E. Neurological complications may occur

Answer: C* It is a viral infection

***) All of the following are features of Behçet's disease except:

- A. Genital ulceration
- B. Iritis

VII. Systemic Diseases.

1. Dermatological Manifestations.

***) In erythema nodosum associated findings include all of the following, except:

- A. Arthralgia
- B. Conjunctivitis
- C. Residual bruised appearance
- D. Ulceration
- E. Tenderness of lesions

Answer: B* Conjunctivitis

***) All of the following can cause erythema nodosum, except:

- A. Streptococcal infections
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Leprosy
- D. Sarcoidosis
- E. Amyloidosis

Answer: E* Amyloidosis

***) Erythema nodosum may be associated with all of the following, except:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Streptococcal pharyngitis
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis

Answer: E* Rheumatoid arthritis

***) All of the following are causes of erythema nodosum, except:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Streptococcal infection
- C. Tuberculosis

- D. Indomethacin
- E. Oral contraceptives pills

Answer: D* Indomethacin

***) Erythema nodosum may be seen in all of the following, except:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Dermatomyositis
- C. Sarcoidosis
- D. Post streptococcal infection
- E. Crohn's disease

Answer: B* Dermatomyositis

***) Iris skin lesion is a major diagnostic feature of one of the following skin disorders:

- A. Atopic dermatitis
- B. Scarlet fever
- C. Measles
- D. Erythema multiform
- E. Erythema marginatum

Answer: D* Erythema multiform

***) Vitiligo is associated with all of the following, except:

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. Pernicious anemia
- D. Diabetes mellitus
- E. Thyrotoxicosis

Answer: B* Rheumatoid arthritis

OXFORD

I. Public Health.

1. Epidemiology.

***) The most single best measure to control antibiotic resistance in hospitals is: Q2012

- A. Vaccination
- B. Hand hygiene
- C. Isolation
- D. Antibiotic restriction policy
- E. Resistance surveillance systems

Answer: C* Isolation

***) The relationship between doctors and doctor's non flu patients is: Q2012

- A. Rate
- B. Ratio
- C. Incidence
- D. Prevalence
- E. Epidemiology

Answer: B* Ratio

***) Preventing the onset of the disease by acting on either the causative agent or the host is called:

- A. Tertian prevention
- B. Primary prevention
- C. Screening
- D. Secondary prevention
- E. Rehabilitation

Answer: B* Primary prevention

***) All of the following are examples of primary prevention, except:

- A. Genetic counseling of parents with one retarded child
- B. Nutritional supplements in pregnancy
- C. Immunization against tetanus
- D. Speed limits on highways
- E. Chemoprophylaxis in a recent tuberculin converter

Answer: E* Chemoprophylaxis in a recent tuberculin converter

***) Prevention medicine encompasses all of the following levels of prevention, except:

- A. Health promotion
- B. Disability limitation
- C. Specific protection
- D. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment
- E. Trauma-emergency care

Answer: E* Trauma-emergency care

***) All of the following are primary prevention measures, except:

- A. Marriage counseling
- B. Vaccination against measles
- C. Periodic testing for cervical cancer
- D. Diet counseling for obese persons
- E. Testing of donated blood for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection

Answer: C* Periodic testing for cervical cancer

***) All of the following services are provided by primary health care, except:

- A. Anti-smoking education
- B. Sanitary inspection
- C. School health
- D. Genetic testing
- E. Blood hemoglobin testing

Answer: D* Genetic testing

***) Primary health care services include all of the following, except:

- A. Health education
- B. Sanitary inspection
- C. Mental health
- D. Genetic testing
- E. Blood hemoglobin testing

Answer: D* Genetic testing

***) All of the following are criteria for screening of a disease, except:

- A. The natural history of the disease should be understood
- B. The disease must represent an important health problem
- C. Suitable screening tests for the disease must exist
- D. Screening should be available to and used by the entire population
- E. Accepted treatment for the disease must be available

Answer: D* Screening should be available to and used by the entire population

***) Screening of children has been proven cost effective for all of the following, except:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Iron deficiency anemia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Vision impairment
- E. Phenylketonuria

Answer: C* Hypertension

***) Which of the following is accomplished by introducing into the body a specific immune substance that acts directly against exposure to the infectious etiologic agent:

- A. Passive immunization
- B. Active immunization
- C. Susceptibility
- D. Indirect transmission
- E. Natural immunity

Answer: B* Active immunization

***) Health education aims primarily at:

- A. Spreading information
- B. Using audio-video aids
- C. Changing behavior
- D. Instructing individuals
- E. Instructing a target group

Answer: C* Changing behavior

***) In perhaps no public health program is nutrition more important than in:

- A. Maternal and child health
- B. Adult health
- C. Occupational health
- D. Communicable disease
- E. School health

Answer: A* Maternal and child health

***) The most efficient method for the prevention and control of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection:

- A. Vaccination
- B. Treat AIDS patients
- C. Education of the public
- D. Screening of the public for HIV infection
- E. Screening of donating serum

Answer: C* Education of the public

***) In epidemiological studies collection of information about the disease under study is obtained by all of the following means, except:

- A. Mass health examination
- B. Specialized clinics
- C. Private physicians
- D. National census
- E. Health care centers

Answer: A* Mass health examination

***) Of the five major sources of air pollution, the leading source is:

- A. Refuse disposal
- B. Industry
- C. Power plants
- D. Transportation
- E. Space heating

Answer: D* Transportation

***) In Jordan the most efficient reproach for the control of Brucellosis is:

- A. Treatment of patients with the disease
- B. Identification and treatment of infected animals
- C. Public education
- D. Eradication of infected animals
- E. Vaccination of the public against the disease

Answer: C* Public education

***) The most common cause of perinatal morbidity and mortality in Jordan:

- A. Obstetrical trauma
- B. Septicemia
- C. Hemorrhages
- D. Toxemia
- E. Prematurity and its complications

Answer: E* Prematurity and its complications

***) The most important biologic human characteristic in disease occurrence is one the following:

- A. Sex
- B. Marital status
- C. Age
- D. Ethnic origin
- E. Race

Answer: C* Age

***) The most important single indicator of a population health is:

- A. Crude birth rate
- B. Crude mortality rate
- C. Infant mortality rate
- D. Maternal mortality rate
- E. Total fertility rate

Answer: C* Infant mortality rate

***) Epidemiology is defined as:

- A. Concerned only with the study of accidents and injuries
- B. Defined as the study of occupational disease
- C. Defined as a study of epidemics
- D. It is the study of distribution and determinants of disease in human population
- E. Concerned with the study of common diseases only

Answer: D* It is the study of distribution and determinants of disease in human population

***) The frequency of a disease at a specific point in time is referred to as the:

- A. Rate
- B. Relative risk
- C. Ratio
- D. Incidence
- E. Prevalence

Answer: E* Prevalence

***) 200 persons were invited to a dinner. 10 persons of those who ate fish developed food poisoning. Given that 100 persons ate fish in that dinner. The attack rate among those who ate fish:

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 20%
- D. 30%
- E. 35%

Answer: B* 10%

***) The ability of an agent to invade and multiply in a host is called:

- A. Infectivity
- B. Pathogenicity
- C. Immunogenicity
- D. Contamination
- E. Virulence

Answer: E* Virulence

***) Which of the following is true regarding public health surveillance:

- A. It is an ongoing process of data collection, analysis and interpretation regarding disease
- B. It should be action oriented
- C. It may be active or passive
- D. Reporting may be improved by feedback to health care providers
- E. All of the above

Answer: E* All of the above

***) The manner in which an infectious disease behaves in a community may be determined by all of the following, except:

- A. Size of the reservoir of infection
- B. Virulence of the infective agent
- C. Number of hospital beds
- D. Portal of entry of the infective agent
- E. The standard of hygiene

Answer: C* Number of hospital beds

***) All of the following disease should be reported to health authorities according to regulations, except:

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Cholera
- C. Rabies
- D. Diabetes mellitus
- E. Malaria

Answer: D* Diabetes mellitus

***) Which of the following is true regarding epidemics:

- A. All epidemics should be reported to health authorities
- B. All epidemics should be investigated
- C. The occurrence of communicable disease epidemics has no relation to herd immunity

- D. To prevent measles epidemics vaccination coverage should reach 100%
- E. Physicians has nothing to do in investigating epidemics

Answer: A* All epidemics should be reported to health authorities

***) The first step in investigation an epidemic is:

- A. Identification of contacts
- B. Location the source of the epidemic
- C. Verifying the diagnosis
- D. Isolation of proved cases
- E. Vaccination of contacts

Answer: C* Verifying the diagnosis

***) Which of the following list of pollutants is found in greatest concentration in the urban atmosphere:

- A. Nitrogen oxides
- B. Sulfur oxides
- C. Carbon monoxide
- D. Hydrocarbons
- E. Fluorides

Answer: C* Carbon monoxide

***) All of the following could be regarded as occupation related disease, except:

- A. Varicose veins
- B. Cartilage tears
- C. Infective hepatitis
- D. Gastric ulcer
- E. Sickle cell anemia

Answer: E* Sickle cell anemia

***) Byssinosis or brown lung disease:

- A. It is caused by the dust of cotton
- B. Is primarily found in coal mining population
- C. Can be diagnosed through the use of X-rays

- D. It is not usually complicated by chronic obstructive airway disease
- E. Usually does not begin until a number of years after exposure

Answer: A* It is caused by the dust of cotton

***) Which of the following is incorrect regarding food pyramid:

- A. Refer to energy transfer from one level to another in the ecosystem
- B. Is a rout of entry of the toxic material to what we eat
- C. Found in every ecosystem
- D. It has narrow base and wide top
- E. Producers are the base of the pyramid

Answer: D* It has narrow base and wide top

***) The incubation period for a disease is:

- A. Time elapsing between the exposure to the agent and the appearance of symptoms
- B. Time elapsing between the exposure to the agent and the disappearance of symptoms
- C. Time elapsing between the appearance of the symptoms and complete cure
- D. Time needed by the patient to lose his capability of transmitting the disease
- E. Time elapsing between the appearance of the symptoms and one month after disappearance of symptoms

Answer: A* Time elapsing between the exposure to the agent and the appearance of symptoms

